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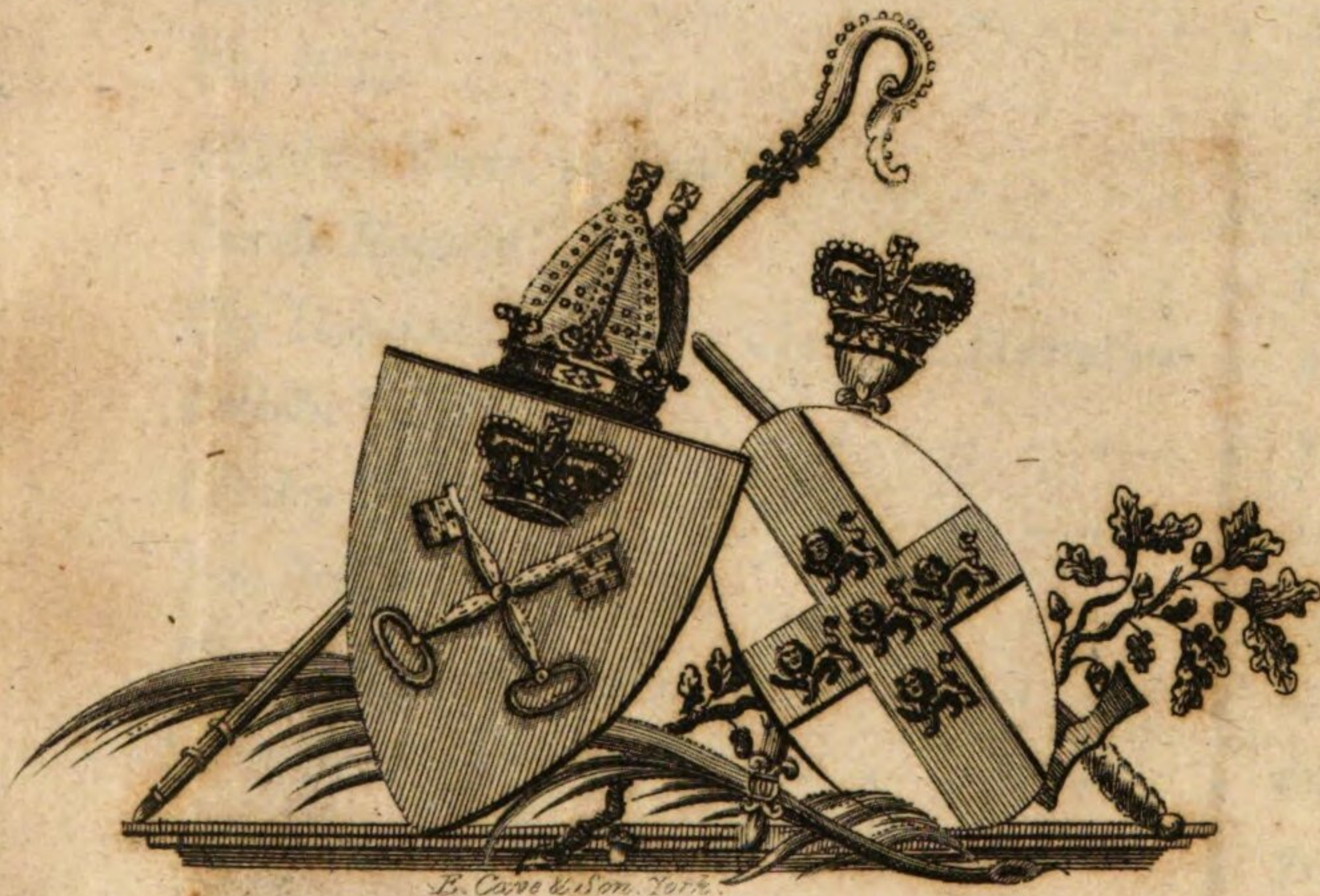
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PARTICULARLY
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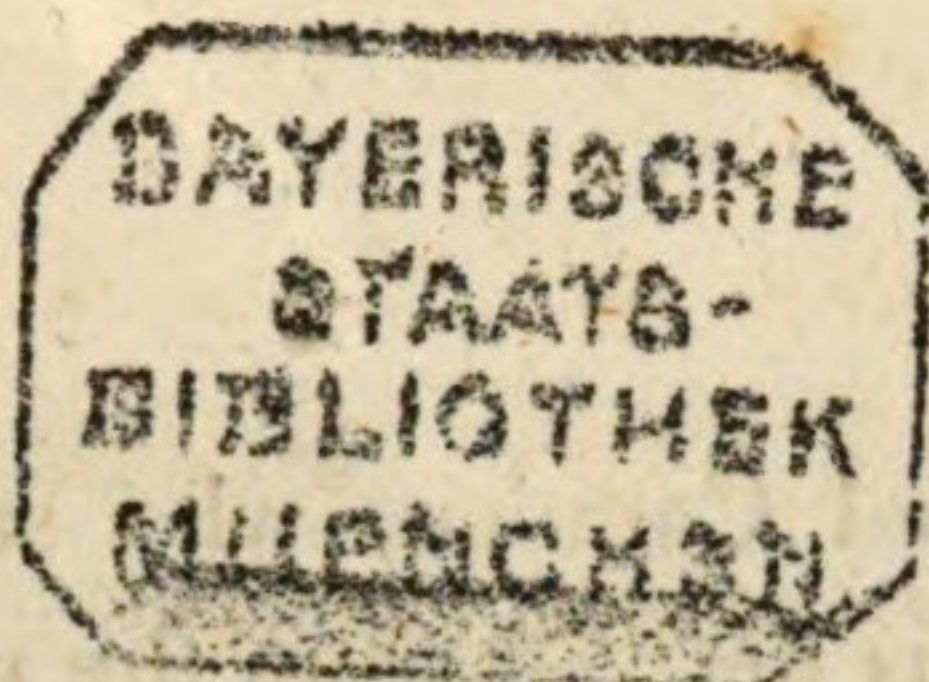
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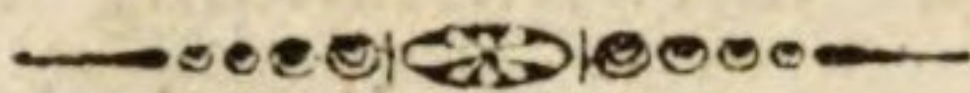
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DESCRIPTION OF YORK.



THE following pages are respectfully addressed to the Inhabitants of York, and its occasional Visitors, to assist their inquiries, and to enable them to retain in their recollection whatever may be deemed interesting, either in regard to its former grandeur, or its present state. And although ample and extreme accurate information on every object introduced, cannot be expected in a Book intended merely as a guide, yet the Compiler humbly presumes, that sufficient local knowledge may be collected with this description, in the course of a few hours, so as to answer the purposes above mentioned, and induce a more extended inquiry into works of greater import, relative to this ancient City.

EBORACUM, or YORK, is pleasantly situated on the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, in the centre of a vast plain or vale, frequently denominated the largest in Europe. It is 198 miles distant from London, and the capital of a very extensive, populous and commercial county. With regard to its etymology, which, like that of all other Cities, is greatly involved in obscurity, we shall only notice the opinion

of the learned Camden, who says the Latin word **EBORACUM** is derived from the river **URE** or **EUOR**, implying its situation to be upon that river, now called **Ouse**. This opinion is by many thought to be the true one, as notwithstanding the conjectures of different authors on an earlier derivation, there is no certain record of events in Britain, previous to the arrival of the Romans. The present name of **YORK** is deduced from the Saxons, who called it **EVOR-WIC**, hence by abbreviation it became **VORIC** or **YORIC**, and lastly **YORK**.

YORK is the second City in point of rank in the kingdom, and has always been considered the capital of the North, although now left behind in wealth and population by many of the newer trading towns: yet it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is inhabited by numerous genteel families. Of late years it has been much improved, new handsome public and private buildings erected, the streets in many places widened and new paved; and the river Foss, which for many years had become an offensive stagnant water, being rendered navigable in 1793, essentially contributed to the salubrity and beauty of the City. The last survey of the number of inhabitants, reported to Government in July, 1811, amounted to upwards of 19,000. The City has the honour of giving the title of Duke to the second son of the Kings of England; a title instituted by Richard II. and first conferred on Edmond Plan-

tagenet, son of Edward III. YORK is also a County of itself, and an Archbishoprick, and the Records in the Ecclesiastical Court are nearly a century older than either those at London or Canterbury. The Archbishop is Primate and Metropolitan of England, and crowns the Queen.

As to its form, or model, which is said to resemble that of ROME,* a person may obtain a truer notion of it from walking through a few principal streets, assisted by a correct Plan, than from the most detailed account; or those who wish to have a more complete view, will find the best station on the top of the Minster, from whence may be seen the whole compass of the walls, and the relative positions of its most remarkable Buildings. A description, therefore, will be attempted of every conspicuous object worthy of notice; prior to which it may be useful to sketch an outline of the early annals of the City.

Of all our provincial Cities, York is the most distinguished in history, and few, either in this or any other country, have suffered more grievous calamities from war, especially during the Danish invasions. The most authentic accounts to be relied

* In a Book entitled "Itineraire Instructif de Rome en faveur des Estrangers, par M. Vasi," is a Map of Ancient Rome, which, on comparing with a Plan of York, shews a very striking similarity, and affords a strong proof of its *Roman* origin.

on, are of the year 208, when the Roman Emperor Severus arrived in Britain, and made York his chief residence. It was in this Emperor's time that York shone in full lustre; for the prodigious concourse of Tributary Kings, Foreign Ambassadors, &c. which crowded to the courts of the Sovereigns of the world, when the Roman empire was in its prime, must have brought it to the height of sublunary grandeur, and this without mentioning the Emperor's own magnificence, his numerous retinue, the noblemen of Rome, or the officers of the army, which must all necessarily attend him. York was then the focus of the Roman power in Britain, and the central point of all its military stations.

About a mile and a half west of the City, near the village of Holdgate, are three large Hills, erroneously supposed to have been constructed by the Roman soldiers in honour of Severus, who died at York. They are more evidently natural. A funeral pile was probably raised upon them, and his body burnt there; for *Ælius Spartianus* mentions his ashes being carried in a golden vase to Rome, and placed in the sepulchre of the family. History informs us of another Roman Emperor, *Constantius Chlorus*, dying here, and that the ceremony of the *APOTHEOSIS*, or deification, was conferred upon him with the utmost magnificence. His son, *Constantine the Great*, born at York about the year 272, was immediately after invested with the imperial purple, and saluted Emperor.

Thus was our City rendered illustrious and ever-memorable, by the residence and deaths of two Roman Emperors, and for the birth and inauguration of a third. During the period these "Lords of the Universe" resided at York, they erected several noble structures in the City and neighbourhood, apparent from the vestiges discovered and yet remaining in various parts of it. A great number of Roman coins have also been found at and near York; and there is reason to believe such another collection has not been discovered in any other City whatever, Rome excepted.

Soon after Constantine left York, the Romans entirely deserted the island, and the country, from internal divisions of the Picts and Scots; at length became a prey to the Saxons, (invited over from Germany by Vortigern the British King) under great slaughter and rapine. In this general calamity, the poor Britons were dreadfully oppressed, and our City must have had a large share fall to its lot, being alternately besieged by the contending parties till the year 521, when the British King, Arthur, obtained a decisive victory over the Saxons, and the City was delivered up to him on his approach. In this year that mighty Monarch, with his clergy, all his nobility and soldiers, kept Christmas here, the first festival of the kind ever held in Britain. Arthur, after all his conquests, had the misfortune to be slain in a rebellion of his subjects, and the Saxons again conquered.

the country. York was at this period the capital of the kingdom of the Northumbers, one of the seven divisions marked out by the Saxons, and experienced a series of uncommon events and turns of fate, by fire and sword, during the ravages of Danish and other foreign invasions.

In 1070, William the Conqueror laid siege to York, when, after a gallant defence of six months it surrendered, being starved into compliance. In the reign of Henry II. one of the first parliaments, mentioned in history by that name, was held here about 1160. During the succeeding reign of Richard I. an accident happened of singular concern to our City, the massacre of the Jews, (first introduced into England by William the Conqueror) which occurred in the year 1190, and was attended with such circumstances as history can scarce parallel. These persons had taken refuge in the castle, to avoid the fury of the people, raised against some of their brethren in London, for mingling in the King's coronation, at which ceremony they were strictly forbidden to appear. Being discovered by the guards, they were beat and abused, and a general massacre begun. The King immediately ordered a proclamation, to stop these proceedings, on the severest penalties; notwithstanding which, the example of the Metropolis was followed at Norwich, Lynn, Stamford, and by divers other places in the realm, but especially at York. Many of the Jews who took sanctuary in the castle, being refused mercy, followed the dreadful advice of

one of the Rabbies, set fire to the towers, and proceeded to cut the throats of their own families, till they had destroyed all who came into this horrid scheme ; the Rabbi himself finally following the advice he had given. Those who refused to commit this bloody action, in vain besought mercy from the besiegers, and were every one of them butchered. About 500 men took shelter in the castle, besides women and children ; so that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered, must be between 1000 and 1500.

Edward I. brought the courts of justice from London to York in 1299, that the King and his Council might be near one another and *Scotland*, to provide better for the conquest or defence of that kingdom ; and after continuing here seven years, they were again removed to London. In this Monarch's reign, York was considered as one of the English ports, and furnished one vessel to his fleet. It must here be observed, that the largest vessels used in the Roman, Saxon, and Norman times, could sail up the Ouse as far as York ; but when naval science was improved, and ships of much larger dimensions were constructed, the situation was found unsuitable to a commercial city. The trade was gradually removed to Hull, and in proportion as the latter increased, York declined. When Richard II. visited the City in 1389, (in order to adjust some disputes betwixt the Archbishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Mayor and Commonalty) he took his

sword from his side, and gave it to be borne before William de Selby, as first Lord Mayor of York. In a few years afterwards the King also presented the Mace to the City, to be borne before the Lord Mayor, and a Cap of Maintenance to the Sword Bearer; and in 1396 he appointed two Sheriffs, and made it a County of itself. The Courts of Justice were about this time again removed from London to York, at the instigation of the Lord Chancellor, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York; but they remained here only five or six months.*

In the Tower of London is lodged a Grant from Edward IV. to this City, in indemnification for the damages it had sustained during the dreadful wars between the two Houses of York and Lancaster. The Patent is dated at York, June 10, 1464, and expresses the King's great concern for the sufferings and hardships the City had undergone. The most sanguinary battle ever fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, took place at the village of TOWTON, distant about 12 miles south of the City,

* "He removed the Courts of Justice in 1393, from London to York, for the purpose, as he said, of mortifying the insolence and pride of the inhabitants of London, with whom the King was at that time highly displeased, and, doubtless, at the same time, to bring additional splendour and wealth to his own Diocese. After two or three Terms, however, the inconveniences of this removal were sufficiently experienced, and the Courts were brought back to their old station."—See AIKIN'S BIOGR. vol. 1. p. 421.

in 1461, when the lance, the sword, and the arrow were satiated with blood, and 36,000 men recorded to have been left dead on the field, no quarter being given on either side; the Yorkists at the conclusion proving triumphant. The latter assumed the WHITE ROSE, and the Lancastrians the RED, as badges of distinction. One hundred thousand men were assembled in the field, being the greatest number ever engaged in these destructive wars.

In 1483, Richard III. arrived, and was received in the City with the highest honours, being crowned (for the second time) with great solemnity in the Cathedral.

The first Printing Press established at York, was in 1509, by HUGO GOES, (supposed to be the Son of an ingenious Printer, at Antwerp) who fixed his office within the Minster-Yard, near St. William's College, where the Royal Printing Presses were erected during the time King Charles I. staid at York, in 1642. AMES alludes to it in his typographical Antiquities in the following words:—"Printing in York was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom, which would incline one to conclude they had some brave spirit among them, willing to cultivate common sense."*

* The Art of Printing was introduced from Germany, and first practised in England by WILLIAM CAXTON, a mercer of London, who set up a Press in one of the Chapels at Westminster Abbey, in 1471.—TEMP, EDW. IV.

From this period our Records present no occurrence of moment until the reign of Henry VIII. when the King, intending the suppression of the monasteries, which he accomplished in the 31st year of his reign, established a President and Council at York, under the great seal of Oyer and Terminer, &c. This Court continued till the troublesome times of Charles I.

In 1604, no less than 3512 persons died of the plague in York; the markets were all cried down, and many of the inhabitants left the City; the infected were removed to the fields adjacent, where booths were constructed for their accommodation. Stone crosses were also erected at stated distances from the City, for the market people to assemble at: One of these is yet remaining on the Fulford road, near the Cavalry Barracks.

Charles I. visited York, for the first time, in May 1633, and again in May 1639, when he held a Council in the Manor on the Scotch rebellion, this being the chief place of rendezvous for the army that was to march against the rebels. The King, after keeping his court in the City five months, left York, and erected the Royal Standard at Nottingham. In the year 1644, the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, besieged the City, which at that period was defended by the Marquis of Newcastle, and reduced to great distress; but having advice that Prince

Rupert was approaching with a large army, he raised the siege, and encamped on MARSTON MOOR, about five or six miles off, where he waited the coming of the enemy. On the 2d of July the armies met, in nearly equal numbers, about 25,000 each ; and after a long and bloody battle, the royalists were defeated.* After this signal victory, the parliamentary forces once more laid siege to York, which, after a defence of eighteen weeks, surrendered on the most honourable terms. This was the commencement of the King's ill success, and of Cromwell's great influence and reputation.

That Cromwell's reputation, however, after his death in 1658, did not extend to any very unreasonable length of time with the Worthy and Loyal Citizens of York, we learn from the following singular paragraph, extracted from Torr's MSS.:—"The 29th of May, 1661, was observed in this City, as being King Charles the

* The King's forces, for the sake of distinction, fought without their bands and scarfs ; the Parliamentary troops, with a piece of white paper or handkerchief in their hats. Their watchword was "God with us !" That of the Royalists, "God and the King !" After the defeat, the Royalists under Prince Rupert fled to York, where they arrived about midnight ; but on coming to Micklegate Bar, a dreadful scene of confusion ensued, none being allowed to enter but those belonging to the garrison. During this tedious admission, many fainted with fatigue and loss of blood, so that the air was filled with cries and lamentations.

Second's Birth Day, with great solemnity; and the Effigies of the late Usurper and Tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, clothed in a pinckt sattin suit, together with the picture of that base miscreant and unjust Judge, John Bradshaw, clothed in a judge's habit; as likewise the Hellish Scotch Covenant, and the late States Arms which stood in the Common Hall, were on the same day hung upon a gallows, set up for that purpose in the Pavement; and at last put into three Tar Barrels and burnt, together with the gallows, in the presence of at least a Thousand Citizens in Arms, and a multitude of other spectators."

During the last rebellion of 1745, in George the Second's reign, a subscription was raised at York and in the Ainsty,* amounting to 2345 l. with which four companies of men, consisting of 70 each, uniformly clothed, were embodied for the safeguard of the City. Of the many rebels tried and convicted here, only 22 were executed, and the heads of two of them fixed on Micklegate Bar, whence they were afterwards stolen.

Having premised thus far on the ancient history of our City, we shall next proceed to describe the most remarkable buildings; in the foremost rank of which

* The Ainsty is a Division forming part of the COUNTY OF THE CITY, comprehending several Villages, &c. within a few miles West of York, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL

stands proudly eminent. The whole of its immense pile, when viewed at a distance, across the great level which surrounds it, appears like a large ship at sea; and those who are inclined to follow the example of King Charles the First,* and do not regard the trouble of ascending to the top of the Great Lantern Tower, will be amply rewarded with an excellent panoramic view of the surrounding country, particularly the open wolds to the east.

Before the progress of its erection is traced, it may be necessary to state a conjecture that the ancient British religion exercised by the Druids (Christianity being, on the departure of the Romans, only partially introduced in the island) was nearly abolished, when the Saxons were called in to assist in quelling the disturbances of the Picts and Scots; but on the arrival of these treacherous Pagans, the Christian religion was every where torn up and destroyed, and their own idolatrous worship substituted. To use the words of venerable Bede, (the father of our

* On the 24th of May, 1633, his Majesty came to York, attended by a great number of nobility and gentry; on Sunday he dined at the Lord Mayor's, and knighted him, and Sir William Belt, Recorder. After dinner, the King went to the MINSTER, and so up to the top of the Lanterne, to view the City and Country, and lay at the Manor four nights.—TORRE.

earliest ecclesiastical annals) "The Cities were ravaged and burnt up; public and private devotions fell in one common ruin; the priests were murdered on the altars, and the bishop and his flock perished by fire and sword without distinction." Nor did christianity dare to raise its head during a whole century after. At length Edwin the Great, who swayed the British sceptre, and held his court at York in 625, was converted by Paulinus, a learned priest sent from the court of Rome; but the City was reduced to so low an ebb by the late devastation and plunder, that it could not afford a temple large enough wherein to perform the sacred ceremony of baptism. To remedy this defect, a little Oratory of wood was erected on the very spot where the Cathedral now stands, and dedicated to St. PETER. In this temporary building, on Easter-Day, April 12, 627, the King and his two sons, with many more of the nobility, were solemnly initiated into the christian rites. By the persuasions of Paulinus, who had been consecrated Archbishop of York, a magnificent fabric of stone was begun, inclosing this Oratory, which still served for performing divine offices, till the other was finished. The building proceeded rapidly, but the walls were scarce fit for roofing, when the royal founder was slain in battle, and the prelate forced to fly the country. The Church lay neglected for some time, till Edwin's successor, Oswald, completed it about the year 632; but when nearly brought to perfection, Oswald was

likewise slain by the Pagan King of Mercia, and his newly-erected structure almost demolished. In this ruinous condition did Wilfred find it on his being consecrated Archbishop, in the year 669, and according to *Bede*, laid on a new roof, covering it with lead, and glazed the windows to preserve it from the injuries of the weather. A noble Library was also bestowed upon it about this time by Archbishop Egbert.

Thus repaired, the Church again flourished in its former grandeur, till the year 741, when it received so much damage from fire, that Archbishop Albert, a native of York, and promoted to the See A. D. 767, determined to take it wholly down and rebuild it. The chief architects he employed were two of his own church, Eanbald, and the famous Alcuin; both of them reckoned among the most learned men of that age.* With fervid zeal and unanimity they begun, carried on, and finished it in a few years, in a most sumptuous and magnificent manner; perhaps

* The Religious were formerly well skilled in Architecture, and used to build their own Abbies and Cathedrals. Bishop Gundulph (11th or 12th century) was reckoned the best Architect of his time, and built the Tower at Rochester. R. Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, also built Newark Castle, afterwards demolished in consequence of its holding out so long for King Charles I.; and Simon de Warwick, Abbot of St. Mary's at York, rebuilt that magnificent pile whose ruins are so much admired, about 1270.

exhibiting one of the completest Saxon Churches of which we have any authentic narrative.* Albert just lived to see his Church finished, assisting at the consecration of it only ten days before his death. He deposited all his valuable books procured in his travels abroad, in the Library, thereby greatly augmenting Archbishop Egbert's collection. There is no further record of what happened to this grand Edifice during a space of nearly three centuries! History, however, again informs us of its total destruction in the year 1069, when the Northumbrians (aided by the Danes) attempted to throw off the Norman yoke. The garrisons at that time in the castle, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs might serve the enemy to fill up the ditches, set them on fire, which accidentally spreading, burnt down great part of the City, and with it the Cathedral and its inestimable Library, fell in one common ruin.

The ancient fabric being thus laid in ashes, the Canons were expelled from their stalls, and the revenues of the Church seized by the Conqueror; but after some time having made Thomas, his Chaplain and Treasurer, Archbishop of this Province, he restored the Temporalities to him in 1070. This Prelate, with unremitted ardour, rebuilt the Church in great magnificence, in which state it remained till the year 1137, when a casual fire which began in the

* See Bentham's Antiquities of Ely, 4to.

City, burnt down the Cathedral again, and St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 Parish Churches along with it. For many years it lay in ashes, when Archbishop Roger, the famous opponent of Becket, began to rebuild the Choir, with its Vaults, in 1171, and happily lived to perfect them. Thus far is recorded the ancient history of the Cathedral; what follows is descriptive of the noble structure which at present excites universal admiration, and is justly considered the glory of the City.

In the reign of Henry III. Walter Grey, who succeeded Roger in the Archbishoprick, built the South part of the Cross Aisle, or Transept, in the year 1227, and an indulgence of 40 days relaxation, &c. was granted to those benefactors who contributed to the work. John le Romaine, Treasurer of the Church, built the North part of the same Transept, A. D. 1260. He also placed a handsome Steeple in the midst (but this was removed in 1370, to make way for the one now remaining). In the year 1291, his son, the Archbishop, laid the foundation of the great Nave, himself laying the first stone with great ceremony, attended by the Canons in their richest copes. It was afterwards finished with its noble Towers by Archbishop William de Melton, about 1330. And now the old Choir, built by Archbishop Roger, was, when compared with the newly-erected Nave, of very rude and disorderly architecture, it was therefore resolved by Archbishop Thoresby, together with

the Chapter, that it should be wholly taken down, and rebuilt in a manner suitable to the elegance and proportion of the Nave. For this design Briefs and Letters Mandatory were issued by the Court of Rome to raise a sufficient sum. The pious Archbishop bestowed, out of his own private purse, 1670*l.* towards it, (a very extraordinary gift indeed, considering the value of money at that time) and on the 19th July, 1361, laid the foundation stone of the present beautiful Choir. The vast sum collected for this purpose proving more than the expenditure, the surplus, together with an additional donation made by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, was applied for taking down the central Steeple, built by John le Romain, and erecting a new one. The work was accordingly begun in 1370, and seven or eight years after, the present noble Tower was completed. Thus in the course of 150 years we see our Church brought nearly to its present form; during all which time, such care was taken in uniting the different buildings to each other, that it appears to be one entire structure at this day, although composed of five different tastes of (what is usually termed) Gothic Architecture.*

* In the reign of Henry III. a style of architecture was introduced, which from its singular high-pointed arch, and to distinguish it from the semicircular Saxon, universally went by the name of *Gothic*; but the Antiquarian Society, in their account of Durham Cathedral, have stated very evidently that the more appropriate term *English* should be substituted. Our Cathedral,

The dimensions of the whole pile, extending from east to west, in the form of a cross, are as follow:

	<i>Feet.</i>
The whole length from east to west.....	524 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the East End	105
Breadth of the West End.....	109
Length of the Cross Aisles from north to south....	222
Height of the Grand Lantern Tower	213
Height of the Nave, or Body of the Church.....	99
Breadth of the Body and Side Aisles.....	109
Height of the Side Arches, north and south.....	42
From the West Door to the Choir	261
Length of the Choir	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
From the Choir Door to the East End	222
From the Altar Screen to the East End	26
Height of the East Window.....	75
Breadth.....	32
Height of the Chapter-House	67
Diameter of it from glass to glass.....	63
Length of the New Library	56
Breadth.....	22
Height to the Cornice.....	22
From the Cornice to the Centre of the Coving....	11
Length of the Early Morning Prayer House, or } Ecclesiastical Court	30

therefore, is presumed to be erroneously denominated Gothic. It is throughout a splendid specimen of the *early English*, and the *early ornamented English Style*, there being very little doubt that the high-pointed arch struck from two centres, was first invented in this country; at least it is certain that it was here brought to its highest state of perfection. Our celebrated Poet and Precentor, MASON, expressed his opinion on this subject many years ago:—

——“A Mansion rose
In ancient English grandeur—
Coëval with those rich Cathedral Fanes,
(Gothic ill-named).——”

v. ENG. GARDEN.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Breadth	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the Vestry	44
Breadth	22
Length of the Inner Vestry	30
Breadth	23
Height of the Ancient Statuary Screen which di- vides the Choir from the Nave	} 24
Breadth	50

We now proceed to enter the Church by the usual entrance at the south door, under the dial, near to which some of the Vergers are generally in waiting to attend the visitor in the customary routine. Few but will feel impressed with astonishment on the first burst of view as they advance, occasioned by the peculiarity of its beautiful pointed windows, richly adorned with glowing light, the number of its wide and lofty arches, and the long perspective of its majestic aisles. It is indeed impossible, as Lord Orrery observes in his account of Rheims, to enter one of these immense edifices without a kind of awe, which, when unattended with superstition, must, we may humbly hope, be acceptable to our Creator. The new pavement, a kind of Mosaic work, from a design of Lord Burlington, is admirably adapted to the grandeur of the building, and was begun in 1736 by a subscription of 2500*l.* among the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county.*

* In taking up the old pavement several curious ancient rings were discovered, of Ruby and Sapphire set in gold: the following are still kept in the Vestry, and shewn to visitors, viz. Archbishop Sewell's, Greenfield's, Bowet's, Lee's, and Neville's.

The Cross Aisle or Transept, at this entrance into the Minster is the oldest part of the whole fabric, and displays a very fine specimen of the early English style. The architecture of both ends is different from any of the rest. It is raised upon round *stone* and *marble* pillars alternately, (though they cannot now be distinguished owing to their being coloured over with an uniform stone wash) running up by clusters to the flowered capitals, whereon are turned the arches of the little side aisles, and the Quatre and Cinquefoils introduced. The South End is enlightened by three tier of windows, that at the top being most remarkable; it is a fine piece of masonry in the form of a wheel, or marygold, its richly-variegated glass representing that flower. The first window of the second tier is adorned with a large figure of St. William, habited in his robes as Archbishop of York. The second window is composed of two lights, one of which contains the figure of St. Peter, and the other that of St. Paul, with their insignia; and on the top of these two lights, in a small triangle, is a supposed representation of the Almighty, habited in azure robes. In the next window is a large figure of St. Wilfred, also habited in his robes as Archbishop. In the lower tier on each side of the dial are representations of Abraham, King Solomon, Moses, and St. Peter. These were painted by the late ingenious WILLIAM PECKITT, an artist of York,

remarkable for producing extreme brilliancy of colours.*

The visitor will notice the tomb of Archbishop Walter Grey, the founder of this part of the Cathedral, in the East Aisle. It has a fine canopy, adorned with heads and pinnacles, supported by eight slender pillars about 8 feet high, underneath which is the Bishop's effigy lying at full length, with his crosier, &c. The beautiful cast iron railing surrounding the tomb was erected at the expence of the late venerable and pious Archbishop Markham, who died November 3, 1807, aged 89, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.† The design was made by Mr. De Corte, a man of family, who was driven from Antwerp, his native city, on the breaking out of the French revolution; the various ornaments are all taken either from the tomb itself, or from parts of the adjacent building built by the Archbishop. The rails were cast by

* The Figure of St. Peter, with the Arms and Crest of the Cathedral, &c. was given by Mr. Peckitt and put up in 1768; the three other Figures were left by his will to the Cathedral, and put up in 1796.—Some of his Works may yet be purchased, on application to Mrs. PECKITT, on Friar Walls.

† This distinguished Prelate was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. About 1750, appointed Head Master of Westminster School; 1759, Prebendary of Durham; 1765, Dean of Rochester; 1767, Dean of Christ Church; 1771, Bishop of Chester, and chosen Preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and in 1777 translated to the See of York.

Messrs. Bound and Greensmith, of London, and bronzed by Hardenberg. Near to this tomb is placed that of Archbishop Kimeton, with a flowery cross upon it, and supported by twelve short pillars.

In the opposite Western Aisle is the baptismal font of the Cathedral, composed of dark testaceous or shell marble, singularly variegated, but of no very ancient or curious workmanship.

The North end of the Transept is adorned with five noble lights, usually called the five sisters, from a tradition that five maiden sisters were at the expense of putting them up. They constitute one large window, and reach almost from top to bottom. The coloured glass represents rich embroidery or needle-work, and a small border of clear glass is run round their edge, which adds greatly to their beauty. The slender columns which stand before them in small clusters, and rise nearly to the height of 50 feet, produce an effect of lightness extremely beautiful. Archbishop Greenfield's tomb is here observed, placed in the Eastern aisle of this transept; it is highly enriched with tracery and pinnacles. In the Western aisle is a flat tomb of black marble, supported by iron trellis work, consecrated to the memory of John Haxby, Treasurer to the Church in the 15th century. Payments of money are made upon the Treasurer's tomb to this day. The Central Tower, or Lantern Steeple, as it is commonly called, is the loftiest part of the edifice,

and exhibits a truly grand and noble appearance. It is founded on four massy pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns. Over the four great arches, cast on these pillars, are placed eight armorial bearings, amongst which are those of Walter Skirlaw, the principal benefactor to it. On the West side are those of England, emblazoned in such a manner as to prove that the steeple was not entirely finished till the reign of Henry V. about 1413. The roof is adorned with tracery, with wooden beams admirably knotted, the centre knot representing two images of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The best station for the visitor to take a general survey around, will be underneath this Tower, where the various enrichment of Sculpture observed in the statuary screen, the rich Tracery and Painting in the Windows, and the numerous clusters of Columns in the different aisles, all combine to shew a scene of splendour and sublimity, which probably no Cathedral but this of York can boast of.

The length of the Middle Aisle or Body of the Nave, from the western entrance to this Tower, is divided into eight equal arches; the foliage in the capitals of the pillars exhibiting a great variety of design, no one capital having the same foliage continued around. The view or *coup-d'œil*, from hence, is peculiarly attractive, extending through the gorgeous statuary screen into the choir, and displaying

part of the noble eastern window, decorated with matchless beauty. Here may be contemplated, to the best advantage, the chaste grandeur and appropriate decorations of that beautiful *English pointed style* of architecture, for which this sacred Fane is so eminently distinguished. The columns upon which the two first arches are cast, support great part of the weight of the two western towers, and also a most curious arch that entirely crosses the whole middle aisle. The arms of the chief benefactors to the building appear on different parts of the side arches. On the top of these an open gallery runs on both sides of the nave; and over this is an upper tier of elegantly-painted windows, containing various imagery and armorial bearings. In each open space of the gallery were formerly images of stone, of Saints and Patrons of different nations. St. George and the Dragon, with a few others, are yet remaining.

The great window over this western entrance is esteemed a most noble light, though not equal in point of size to its opposite. The rich tracery here discernible, is ramified, and is probably the most beautiful in the world. The figures of the eight first Archbishops and eight Saints of the Church are delineated in full size, and its whole appearance, when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun, is extremely magnificent.

The roof of the nave is wood, the ribs of which compose a curious tracery, adorned with large carved

knots, which have formerly been ornamented with gold, and are in the nature of key stones to support the work. The ceiling of the roof being ordered by the Dean and Chapter to undergo a complete repair in the year 1795, many pieces of curious workmanship were then discovered, which, on account of their great distance from the ground, were before nearly hid from the public eye.*

The windows of the side aisles of the nave are kept in excellent preservation, and contain many fine specimens of tracery. Over each of the entrances into these aisles are representations of hunting, and wild sports, in basso relievo. In the north aisle there is a door-way yet remaining, which formerly led into the Chapel of St. Sepulchre, built by Archbishop Roger, but long since destroyed. The opening of this door is eight feet high and four wide. Above are three figures of masterly sculpture, and part of a rich canopy, unfortunately bearing evident marks of savage delapidation in times of fanaticism.

Near to this is the monument of Archbishop Roger, curiously situated in the wall. It lies about two feet

* These, together with many other elegant Gothic Ornaments in the edifice, have been faithfully delineated, and etched in a peculiar style of excellence, (after the manner of Hollar and Worlidge) by a native artist of the City, Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, and were published under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, in large 4to, price 6l. 6s.

high from the floor, adorned with mouldings and tracery; over it is an arch, ornamented with foliage, &c. Probably one half of this monument was seen in St. Sepulchre's Chapel, while that building was in existence.

The Choir is separated from the rest of the Church by a magnificent and beautiful screen, replete with curious workmanship of the most florid and delicate sculpture. The front of it is divided into niches, containing the effigies of our Kings, from William I. to Henry VI. viz. William the Conqueror, William II. Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. Richard II. Henry IV. and V. and in the last niche a modern one of Henry VI. has been lately restored, in appropriate costume, in lieu of that of James I. now removed to Ripon Minster.* The whole of this Screen was recently repaired with the greatest taste and judgment. In the centre of it is placed a handsome iron gate, by which the visitor will proceed into the Choir, or that part of the Church dedicated to divine

* This statue is executed with much spirit and accuracy by Mr. MICHAEL TAYLOR, Sculptor, of York. The original one, formerly placed here, was taken down, according to tradition, on account of the adoration paid to it by the common people, who held that pious Monarch in great veneration. The niche remained empty till the reign of James I. at whose first coming to the City, it was thought proper by the Dean and Chapter to fill up the vacancy with his figure.

service.* Over this entrance the Organ is placed. It has lately undergone a complete repair, is greatly enlarged, and may now be considered as one of the sweetest, though not the most powerful, in the kingdom; its solemn peals swelling into the vast arches, and retiring from them, produces a grand and impressive effect. The Choir is still adorned with its ancient carved wood work. Here are the stalls, 66 in number, all executed in oak, for the Dignitaries of the Church, beginning with the Dean's on the right hand, and the Precentor's on the left, each being assigned to its particular Dignitary, by a written label over it. The seat of each turns up, the under part being enriched with a device, cut in alto relievo. The Archbishop's throne and the pulpit opposite are both modern: these, together with the seats underneath, but ill accord in appearance or workmanship with the ancient wood carving so beautifully displayed in the rest of the Choir. In the winter, from All Saints to Candlemas, the Choir is illuminated at evening service, by several large chandeliers, besides wax candles fixed at the stalls. The lessons are read from a brass eagle desk, given in 1686 by Thomas Cracroft, D. D. for the use and ornament of the Church. The roof displays more elegant tracery than that of the nave, and a beautiful festoon work,

* The *Morning Service* commences here at ten o'clock: the *Afternoon Service* at three o'clock in winter, and four in summer; at which time an anthem is always performed, except in Lent, and Advent.

attached to the capitals of the pillars, is deserving of attention. The ascent from the body of the Church through the choir to the communion table, is by a gradation of fifteen steps. Just behind the altar is a stone screen of beautiful early English architecture, being 49 feet long, by 28 high, and consists of eight arches, filled up with fine tracery in the manner of windows, with piers and pinnacles between: these support a battlement enriched also with tracery and shields. All the open work is now glazed with plate glass, and the bars are of copper. This is looked upon as a most elegant ornament to the Church. Underneath the altar are *supposed remains* of the old Crypt, built by Archbishop Roger, in the reign of Henry II. The arches are but just pointed, and rise on short round pillars, whose capitals are adorned with animals and foliage, but rudely executed.* In the Crypt is a deep well, and near to it a lavatory. The windows of the choir, that cast their soothing

* Upon carefully examining the whole of the Crypt, it becomes pretty evident that this is not the building of Archbishop Roger, but was most probably built out of the materials of the old Church; as though the ornaments appear to have been of that period, yet when put together to raise the high altar, they formed the pointed arch.—What gives some strength to this idea is, that a capital has been reversed which now forms the base of one of the columns; but what is a stronger circumstance still, the arches of the Crypt actually rest upon, and spring from the basis of the great pillars of the choir, as may be seen by taking a lighted candle into the Crypt.

“dim religious light” around, are richly variegated. Those of the small transepts are divided into 108 partitions, each of which represents a portion of sacred history in glowing colours. They reach almost to the roof of the Church, and are admirably well preserved. But what may be justly called the wonder of the world, both for masonry and glazing, is the Eastern Window, that grand termination of the choir. This work was executed by John Thornton, of Coventry, in the reign of Henry IV. when it is probable the art had existed in England at least for one century. The upper part of it is a piece of most beautiful tracery, below which are 117 partitions, representing many transactions recorded in holy writ, chiefly in Genesis and Revelations. It is traversed by two galleries across, and the curious will be highly gratified by a close inspection of the extreme delicate tracery of the heads, of the beauty of which none but those who have actually viewed them from the galleries can be aware. On the south side of the Eastern Window is placed the Earl of Carlisle’s valuable present of ancient painted glass, given by his Lordship to the Dean and Chapter in 1804. The subject is the annunciation, or meeting of Mary the Mother of Jesus, and Elizabeth the Mother of John the Baptist; the figures are as large as life. It was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas, in Rouen, and is supposed to be copied from a design of Sebastian del Piombo, the great favourite of Pope Clement VIII. The compartments are filled

up with the armorial bearings of the noble donor.*

The Monuments in the Cathedral are chiefly situated in the Lady Chapel, behind the altar screen; but as an accurate account of them all would be too extensive for these limited pages, we shall only notice a few of the principal ones; and although in this melancholy survey the Visitor must not flatter himself with the expectation of viewing the "*statuary that seems to live and breathe*," yet he will find many specimens amongst these silent records of mortality, highly worthy of attention. Archbishop Bowet's Monumental Shrine, is the most superb, decorated with lofty pinnacles, &c. near 30 feet high, and affords an exquisite Specimen of the Florid Style of Pointed Architecture: the next are those of the Archbishops Scroope, Sterne, Savage, Frewen, Mathews, Sharp, Piers, Sewall, Lamplugh, Dolben, and Hutton; Prince William de Hatfield's, second son of Edward III.; Sir Thomas Davenport's, &c. &c. Dr. Dealtry's (an acute and celebrated Physician of York, who studied under Boerhaave) has a beautiful figure of Health in her ancient insignia, bending over an urn, and dropping a faded wreath on his ashes. Sir William Gee's has a very ancient appearance, the cos-

* The best station for viewing this window, is through the opening of Archbishop Bowet's beautiful monument, when it is seen, confined as it were within a magnificent Gothic frame, and has a most enchanting effect.

tume of it well contrasted by a more modern one of Sir George Savile, (25 successive years a Representative in Parliament for the County of York) placed on the opposite side: the full-length figure of Sir George, six feet high, stands on a rich pedestal, resting on a column, with a scroll in his hand, on which is a petition of the freeholders of the county, and over the inscription of the pedestal, are introduced the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity. The whole is executed in white marble, and was erected to his memory by the public love and esteem of his fellow-citizens. An elegant monument has also been lately erected, near to the Earl of Strafford's, to the memory of W. Burgh, Esq; L. C. D. It exhibits a full-length emblematical figure of Religion, sustaining with her right hand a cross, and having her left placed on a book, entitled "On the Holy Trinity;" beneath is an appropriate poetical inscription from the classical pen of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq; of Rokeby.

The Visitor will now be conducted to the out-buildings, viz. the Vestries, Chapter-House, and Library, and afterwards proceed to take an external view of the whole building.

THE VESTRIES

Adjoin the South side of the Church. In the first is a large chest of a triangular shape, strongly bound with iron bars, and undoubtedly was formerly used to lay the Priests' vestments and copes in. Contiguous

to the Inner Vestry is the Treasury. All the rents, revenues, charters, &c. belonging to the church, were originally deposited here, but it is now neatly fitted up with Pews, and appropriated to divine worship and the holding of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The first morning service is performed in it, commencing at six during summer, and at seven in the winter. In the Inner Vestry, his Grace the Archbishop* robes himself when he comes to the Cathedral. It is a convenient place, rendered warm and commodious for the Clergy to assemble in, when they wish to consult the Acts and Registers of the Church. In it are shewn the following curiosities:—A canopy of state of gold tissue, and two coronets of silver gilt, given by the City in honour of James I. at his coming out of Scotland to York in his progress to London. A very superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet in length, with the figure of the Virgin and the Child Jesus in her arms, placed under the bend of it: this staff was given by Catherine of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England, to her Confessor, when nominated to be Catholic Archbishop of York by James II. in 1687; and was wrested from him by

* The Honourable and Most Reverend Edward Venables Vernon, LL.D. His Grace was born in 1757, educated at Westminster-School, and afterwards removed to Christ-Church, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls' College, Chaplain to the King, and Prebendary of Gloucester. In 1785, appointed Canon of Christ-Church; in 1791, Bishop of Carlisle, and translated hither, on the demise of Archbishop Markham, in 1808.

the Earl of Danby, when he was marching in solemn procession to the Cathedral, and afterwards deposited in the hands of the Dean and Chapter:—A very antique Chair is also preserved, in which several of the Kings of England have been crowned, and when the Archbishop is at York, it is placed for his use within the rails of the Altar. This chair is as old as the times of the Heptarchy, several Saxon Kings having been crowned in it: the design seems to be taken from the Curule Chair seen upon the reverse of Roman coins.—An ancient wooden Bowl*, the gift of Archbishop Scroope (beheaded at York in 1405) to the Company of Cordwainers of the City, whose arms are richly embossed therein, in 1398. It is called a Mazeur Bowl, is edged round with silver, double gilt, and ornamented with three silver feet, cherubims, &c. On the rim is the following inscription in the old black letter character.

Richarde arche beschope Scrope grant unto all tho
that drinkis of this cope XL^{ti} dayes to pardon.

Robert Gobson beschope mesm grant in same forme
aforesaide XL^{ti} dayis to pardon. Robert Strensall.

But the most ancient curiosity exhibited here, and the greatest piece of antiquity the Church can boast

* This Bowl was given to Mr. Sheriff Hornby of York, by the Company of Cordwainers, on their being dissolved in 1808, as a testimony of their gratitude and respect; and has since been presented by that Gentleman to the Cathedral, to be kept there forever. It was placed among the curiosities in the Vestry, in 1809.

of, is the famous Horn, made of an elephant's tooth.

By this Horn the Church holds several lands of great value, styled de Terra Ulphi. Before the Reformation it was handsomely adorned with gold, and hung by a chain of the same metal. These ornaments were the occasion of its being taken away at that time, but it was afterwards returned by Henry Lord Fairfax, tho' stripped of its golden appendages; but where his father got it during the civil wars is uncertain. In 1675, the Dean and Chapter thought fit to decorate it again, and to bestow the following inscription on it to the memory of the restorer:—

Cornu hoc, Ulphus, in occidentali parte,
Deirae Princeps, una cum omnibus Terris
Et redditibus suis olim donavit.

Amissum vel areptum
Henricus Dom. Fairfax demum restituit.

Dec. et Capit. de nova ornavit

A. D. MDCLXXV.

Thus translated, "This Horn, Ulphus, Prince of the western parts of Deira, originally gave to the Church of St. Peter, York, together with all his lands and revenues. Henry Lord Fairfax at last restored it when it had been lost, or taken away. The Dean and Chapter decorated it anew, A. D. 1675." Camden notices this Horn as a singular mode of endowment formerly in use, and he advances the following quotation from some old writer in support of the fact:

“Ulphus, the son of Thoraldus, governed the west part of Deira, and by reason of a difference likely to happen betwixt his eldest and his youngest sons, about his lordship and estates when he was dead, he presently took this course to make them equal: he went without delay to York, and taking the Horn with him, wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine and kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter, all his lands, tenements,” &c.

The next object of attention is the Chapter-House, which, considered as an early ornamented English structure, is equal, if not superior, to any in the universe. It adjoins the north transept, and has evidently been a detached building from the Church. It is an octagon of 63 feet diameter from glass to glass; in height to the middle knot of the roof 67 feet 10 inches; the roof being unsupported by any pillar, but entirely dependant upon one pin or plug geometrically placed in the centre: on the outside, however, it is strongly supported by eight buttresses. The age of the Chapter-House has hitherto been a subject of dispute amongst the learned, it being difficult to ascertain the time of erecting this superb edifice, as the remaining records of the Church bear no account of it; but it seems probable from the similarity of ornament, style of the windows, &c. displayed in the nave or west end of the Church, founded in 1291, that it was built about the same period. The Stalls

for the Canons, 44 in number, are ranged round the building, and are all arched, being supported by 180 slender columns of Petworth or Sussex marble. Over these runs a gallery, so exquisitely carved, and formerly so richly gilt and painted, as to have made its appearance magnificent in the extreme. The capitals of the small pillars have a rich variety of carved fancies upon them, with strange conceits of the over-witty artists of that age. Its windows are adorned with glowing representations of Saints, Kings, Bishops, &c. &c. In a word, this unrivalled structure, particularly in that ancient state of splendid decoration in which it can no longer be seen, well deserved the praise bestowed upon it in an old Monkish verse, painted on the wall,

“ Ut Rosa Phlos Phlorum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.”

(The Chief of Houses, as the Rose of Flowers.)

The Visitor will now arrive at the last of the out-buildings, the New Library, situated on the north side of the Cathedral, behind the Chapter-House. On entering this noble repository for the productions of real literary genius and industry, he cannot fail of being impressed with veneration, as if in the presence of a great assembly of men renowned for their superior talents and Virtue. And here,

*“ Hold converse with the great of every time,
The learn'd of ev'ry class—the good of ev'ry clime.”*

The first founder of the Library was Archbishop Egbert, in 740, and it was afterwards much increased by Albert. The highest praise is bestowed upon it by Alcuin, in his Epistle to the Church of England, who mentions many celebrated ancient and classic authors as having found a place in it. This wonderful assemblage, considering the times in which it was got together, was totally burnt to the ground in 1069. Another Library was formed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, in the reign of William I. but this also perished by fire in 1137. It does not appear after this, that the Church was furnished with any remarkable collection of books, till the great gift of Mrs. Mathews (relict of the Archbishop) once more gave it the name of a Library. This donation was made in the early part of the 17th century, and consisted of upwards of 3000 volumes. These have since been augmented by several purchases, gifts, and bequests, and it now contains a large collection of highly-valuable books, judiciously arranged, in the manner of a *catalogue raisonnée*, and a very fine body of manuscripts, especially Mr. Torre's on ecclesiastical affairs.*

* Amongst other rare and curious works, is a copy of the *first Edition* of the New Testament in Greek and Latin, by Erasmus, struck off UPON VELLUM, 1516, in 2 vol. folio, and is noticed in Mr. Dibdin's "*Bibliomania*," (p. 296) as not very generally known to be deposited in the York Cathedral Library. It is in very fine preservation, and kept with great care. There are also some curious *Ancient Missals*, presented to the Dean and

This building was formerly used as a Chapel to the Archi-Episcopal Palace, and is allowed to be a much more commodious situation for the purpose of a Library than the old one on the south side of the Cathedral. It was for many years in a useless state of ruin and decay, but being now completely repaired, it exhibits a very pleasing specimen of the English Pointed style of Architecture, and affords a distinguished ornamental appearance to the Cathedral itself. The west window contains all the armorial bearings of the present Members of the Church, and in the centre is a shield with the arms of the Duke of Clarence, who visited the Cathedral on the 29th of September, 1806. The side windows are all of ground glass, thereby repelling too great a glare of light; and an extremely neat oak gallery, supported by light iron bars, is erected for the convenience of taking down the volumes from the higher shelves. The floor, which is supported underneath by strong stone pillars, is also composed entirely of oak, and together with the gallery, is a specimen of capital workmanship.

We shall next take an external view of the whole

Chapter by the Duke of Clarence, which were taken on board a French ship of war, by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, and had been cut out of the Missal Books of the Churches at the beginning of the Revolution, and made into cartridges for gunpowder.

pile, commencing at the western front. The two uniform towers (196 feet in height) diminishing as they ascend in ten several contractions, all cloistered for imagery, with which they were undoubtedly once adorned, display a richness and grandeur of design rarely equalled. They are adorned with eight pinnacles each on the top. In the south tower are a set of bells, allowed to be one of the finest peals in the kingdom. Above the great door-way sits the figure of Archbishop William de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the Church; and below, on the sides of the double doors, are the figures of Vavasour and Percy, who contributed the stone and wood for the masonry and roofing. Over the arch is carved, in fine tracery work, the story of Adam and Eve, with their expulsion from Paradise. It will be with pain observed, that time or fanaticism have here made their greatest depredations; but the Visitor will be highly gratified to notice the repairs which the whole of this part is about to undergo, through the correct taste and liberality of the present Dean* and Chapter, whose active zeal for the preservation of this noble and glorious monument of our forefathers piety is inferior to none of their predecessors.

Proceeding southward, six tall pinnacles are observed, intended originally for buttresses to the upper

* The Very Rev. George Markham, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Fountayne in 1802.

part of the nave. The images which appear in the niches are those of the four Evangelists, Jesus Christ, and Archbishop St. William. The South entrance is ascended to by a handsome flight of stone steps, and a little spiral turret called the Fidler's Turret is placed on the summit of this end, which contributes much to its decoration; the Circular or Marygold Window, sometimes called Saint Catharine's Wheel, has also a very rich appearance.* The Grand Lantern Tower will here attract the eye: it appears of a very different style of architecture to the two Western Towers, and is without any pinnacles. Some ornaments of this nature may at some future time perhaps be added, which it is presumed will greatly contribute to its beauty, and the general uniform appearance of the building. From this view, moving onward, the massy buttresses ornamented with various Figures, Pinnacles, &c. are deserving of attentive observation. A little further brings the Visitor to the eastern end, over whose most magnificent window sits the statue of Archbishop Thoresby, in his archiepiscopal chair, having in his left hand the representation of a church, and seeming to point to this window with his right.

* It is impossible to find a sufficient area to take in an entire outline on the Southern side; but if the Visitor will stand near to the entrance of the *Deanery*, he will find it the most convenient station for an extensive general view, and the situation of the *New Library* affords the best station for such a prospect on the North.

At the basis of the window is a row of 17 heads; the centre one designed to represent our Saviour, and those of the Apostles on each side: the others are not known. Statues of Percy and Vavasour are again seen at this end. Passing on to the North, the Chapter-House presents itself, and with its ponderous Buttresses, &c. merits a particular examination.

From this station the Visitor will arrive at the New Library, whence he will have a full view of the north end of the transept and the nave.

In conclusion, it is almost needless to observe, that whilst surveying the *internal* beauties of the Cathedral, they will be found proportionably heightened in the event of a fine day, during the glowing beams of a morning or afternoon's sun. A celebrated modern author, Mr. Dallaway, expresses his opinion of the advantage of an *external* view, by moon-light, in the following terms:—

“The extremely beautiful effect of large masses of architecture, by moon-light, may be considered as a kind of optical deception, and nearly the same as that produced by statuary when strongly illuminated. Thus seen, the Towers and Pinnacles acquire a degree of lightness, so superior to that which is shewn under the meridian sun, that they no longer appear of human construction.”

“When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the lofty central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebony and ivory.” *Walter Scott.*

A TABLE,

Pointing out at one view the periods in which the different parts of the Cathedral were built, and by whom.

SOUTH END of the Cross Aisle or Transept, } A. D.
 begun by Archbishop Grey—Temp. } 1227
 Hen. III. }

NORTH END of the Cross Aisle or Transept, }
 begun by John le Romaine, Treasurer of } 1260
 the Church—Temp. Hen. III. }

THE NAVE, begun by Archbishop le Ro- }
 maine—Temp. Edw. I. } 1291

———— finished with its Western Towers, }
 by Archbishop William de Melton— } 1330
 Temp. Edw. III. }

THE CHOIR, begun by Archbishop Thoresby }
 —Temp. Edw. III. } 1361

(The entire finishing of this part of the edifice probably took place about 1406—Temp. Hen. IV.)

THE CENTRAL STEEPLE, or Lantern Tower, }
 as it is commonly called, begun by Wal- } 1370
 ter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham—Temp. }
 Edw. III. }

(The entire finishing did not take place till the reign of Henry V. about 1413)

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.—No records remain }
 to certify the exact period, or by whom }
 it was built; though generally believed } 1291
 coëval with the West End or Nave, }
 about the reign of Edw. I. }

Total number of years in erecting the whole edifice,
 about 150.

Since the first commencement of the building, to
 this present year 1814, 587.

THE FIVE DIFFERENT AGES OF ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

“FIRST AGE—Saxon; from the conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest in 1066.

SECOND AGE—Norman; from 1066 to 1200, comprehending the reigns of William I. William II. Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I.

THIRD AGE—Early English; from 1200 to 1300, comprehending the reigns of John, Henry III. and Edward I.

FOURTH AGE—Ornamented English; from 1300 to 1460, comprehending a small part of the reign of Edward I. and those of Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. and VI.

FIFTH AGE—Florid English; from 1460 to 1537, the dissolution of religious houses; comprehending the reigns of Edward IV. and V. Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII.”

St. MARY's ABBEY and VAULTS.

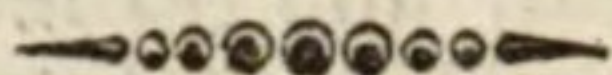
These venerable remains were formerly part of a noble monastery, pleasantly situated without the walls on the North of the City, having a gentle declivity from the western front to the river Ouse. In the general conflagration which happened at York in the reign of King Stephen, this fabric, begun by William Rufus in 1088, was destroyed; but the rebuilding of it was undertaken in 1270, by Simon de Warwick, then Abbot. What at present remains is part of that grand structure, and though inconsiderable with respect to what it was, yet sufficiently shews it to have been one of the most elegant edifices in this country, both in design and execution. All traces of the pillars and aisles of the Abbey Church, are lost,

except a part of the wall on the North side of the church of St. Olave, and a portion of the gate-way of the West front. Great pains were taken to ascertain and measure the foundations, which proved to be 371 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth. At the dissolution by Henry VIII. that Prince ordered a palace to be built out of its ruins, called the King's Manor, which was converted by James I. into a regal palace for his own residence. It stood nearly in this state till the Revolution, when a lease was granted for vesting it in private hands, and it is at present the property of the Right Hon. Lord Grantham. In 1696 and 1697 a mint for coinage was established in this Manor; the money bearing a Y under the King's head. The Abbey was in 1266 strongly fortified; some part of the walls and towers are yet remaining, traced from Bootham Bar along Marygate to the river Ouse.

At a short distance on the South of the Church is a long range of building, probably, from the appearance of the windows, erected in the time of James I.; under these are the ancient vaults to the Abbey, 129 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 11 in height, divided by a wall of 3 feet 6 inches thick, with a pointed arched door-way in the centre. In each vault is a deep well.

Near the Abbey there is great reason to believe a Temple dedicated to the Goddess BELLONA, formerly stood, in the days of the Emperor Severus; a

Temple built no where but in Rome itself, or in the principal cities of the empire. Her Priests offered to her as a sacrifice, blood which flowed from wounds voluntarily inflicted upon themselves.

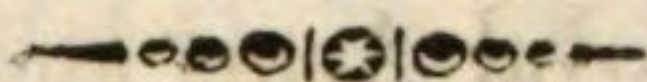


ROMAN TOWER.

Near this part of the Manor Shore may be seen that undoubted Roman remain, the MULTANGULAR TOWER and WALL, thus accurately described by Dr. Lister in the Philosophical Transactions: "The outside of the wall towards the river is faced with a very small Saxum Quadratum of about four inches thick, and laid in levels like our modern brick-work; but the length of the stones is not observed, but are as they fell out in hewing. From the foundation twenty courses of this small squared stone are laid, and over them five courses of Roman brick: these bricks are laid some length-ways and some end-ways in the wall, and were called Lateres Diatoni. After these five courses of brick, other twenty-two courses of small square stone (as before described) are laid, which raise the wall some feet higher; and then five more courses of the same Roman bricks are overlaid, beyond which the wall is imperfect, and cap'd with modern building. In all this height there is no casement or loop-hole, but one entire and uniform wall, from which we guess it to have been built some courses higher after the same order. The bricks were to be as thorough, or, as it were, so many new

foundations to that which was to be superstructed, and to bind the two sides together firmly; for the wall itself is only faced with small square stone, and the middle filled with mortar and pebble. These bricks are about 17 inches of our measure long, 11 inches broad, and 2 inches and a half thick."

At the entrances into the Manor, or Royal Palace, there are some curious specimens of architecture worthy of notice: over one of them the arms of the unfortunate Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, (beheaded in the reign of Charles the First) are placed, which was made an article of accusation against him by the Puritans, "that he had the arrogance to put up his own arms in one of the King's Palaces."* Other parts bear the initials of James I. and above them the arms of Charles I.



CLIFFORD'S TOWER, or KEEP,

Is situated near the Castle, (on a high artificial mound, which is generally thought to be of Saxon or Roman labour) and consists of four segments of circles joined together. It was built by William the Conqueror about the year 1068, though there are

* This Great Man, who frequently resided at the Manor as Lord President of the North, was Charles's best friend. It is indeed certain, that the King felt great remorse for his consent to Strafford's execution, which dire necessity extorted from him, and this sentiment attended the ill-fated Prince during the remainder of his life.—See HUME.

evident remains of a strong castle existing here prior to that time, a Roman foundation being lately (1805 or 6) discovered in clearing away the earth and rubbish to erect a wall close behind the Grand Jury Room. A small part of it is still visible underneath the present new superstructure.”*

Clifford's Tower was built by William as a Keep to this ancient Castle, and derives its name from one of the Clifford family who was made first governor of it. It was formerly defended by a deep moat, draw-bridge, and palisadoes. At the entrance into the Keep is a small square Tower, the wall 10 feet thick. Near to it is a deep well, and a stone coffin placed beside it. In the time of Charles I. the City was ordered to be fortified, when the governor, Henry Earl of Cumberland, caused the Tower to be repaired, and the Royal Arms and those of the Cliffords' placed over the entrance. On the top was erected a platform, on which the cannon were mounted and a garrison appointed to defend it. After the siege of York by the Parliamentary forces, the City was all dismantled of its garrison, except this Tower, and the government of it given to the Lord Mayor and his successors till the year 1683,

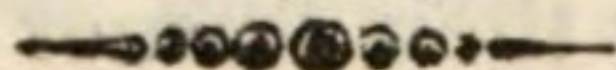
* In digging a drain also at the same time a small block of free-stone was found with the word “Civitati,” cut on it in Norman characters. This was most probably one of the boundary stones used by William the Conqueror in his division of lands, &c. It is now placed in the Cathedral, and a slight sketch of it given at the end of this little Book.

when Sir John Reresby was made Governor by Charles II. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, the magazine took fire and blew up, reducing the Tower to a mere shell, and although it has since been greatly injured by the corroding hand of time——

——“ Whose gradual touch
Has moulder'd into beauty many a Tower,
Which, when it frown'd with all its battlements,
Was only terrible”——

is still considered a very interesting ornament to the City and environs.

There is a piece of curious ancient architecture, which forms a seat in the garden grounds around Clifford's Tower, worthy of observation. It is conjectured to have been a stall brought from some of the neighbouring dilapidated churches.



VETUS BALLIUM, or OLD BAILE.

Leland and Camden are both of opinion that this very ancient place has formerly been the platform of a castle. It is situated at the south-east corner of the City, within the walls, distinguished by a small plantation of trees on the top, and commanding a fine prospect of the City and surrounding country. In the earliest deeds and records it is called Vetust Ballium, or Old Baile, signifying a prison or place of security. This large mound, evidently constructed with immense labour, exactly corresponds with that on which Clifford's Tower stands, and probably has the same origin.

THE CITY WALLS.

The Walls are now falling fast to decay for want of timely repairs, yet are still “elegant in their ruins, dignified in their disgrace”—still retaining sufficient vestiges of their former strength and vigour, still reminding the beholder of “*the heroes of other times!*” In what year they were erected is not easy to determine. Edward I. however, is generally believed to have built them upon the old Roman foundations, about 1280. In the time of Henry VIII. these Walls and Towers were in a state of complete defence. LELAND, in his Itinerary of that period, gives the following accurate description, which is introduced here merely to assist the Visitor in a comparison respecting their former and present state:—

“The City of York is divided by the river Ouse; but that part which is on the east side is twice as great as that on the west. The great tower at Lendall had a chain of iron, to cast over the river; then another tower, and so to Bootham Bar; from thence to Monk Bar, ten towers; and to Laythorpe Postern, four towers; for some distance the deep waters of Foss defended this part of the City without the Walls; and from thence to Walmgate Bar, three towers; then Fishergate Bar, walled up in the time of Henry VII. and three towers, the last a postern, from which by a bridge over the Foss to the castle, and the ruins of five towers was all that remained of

it. On the west side of the river was first a tower, from which the wall passed over the dungeon to the castle on Old Baile, with nine towers to Micklegate Bar, and between it and North-street Postern, ten towers; the postern was opposite to the tower at Lendall, to draw the chain over the river between them.*

During the last siege of the City by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1644, these walls were so much shattered as to require three years to repair them: since that time they have been gradually neglected, and are in many places nearly impassable. How long it will take to restore them, or at what expense, cannot at present be ascertained, no surveyor having as yet been appointed for the purpose. From the North side, opposite the Manor-Shore, there is a fine prospect of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey and Severus's Hills, which together with the windings of the river Ouse, and the Hambleton Hills in the distance, form a beautiful picturesque appearance from this station.

* The oldest part appears to be adjoining Walmgate Bar, on that side where the remains of the Red Tower are still visible, being built upon circular arches in the foundation, and otherwise differing from the rest in construction and materials. At a short distance, on the other side of this Bar, a figure and inscription are placed in the wall, to the memory of Sir William Todd, Lord Mayor of the City in 1487, who contributed largely to their maintenance and repair.

ROMAN VAULT, STONE COFFINS, and TESSELATED PAVEMENT.

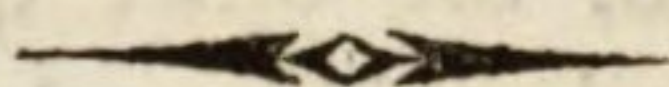
In August, 1807, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, they broke into a ROMAN VAULT about four feet from the surface. It was built of stone and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the North end; the length of the Vault was 8 feet, the height 6 feet, and breadth five feet. In it was discovered a coffin of coarse rag-stone grit, covered over with a flag of blue stone about 7 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman female, probably of high rank, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years.* Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a short distance from the Vault was found an urn of a red colour, in which were placed the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body. These curious relics may be viewed, in excellent preservation, on applying to the Owner of the House on the Mount, where they were first discovered.

* According to HUME, the Romans were in possession of this country 400 years, and they entirely left it about A. D. 450, which at this present date, 1814, is thirteen hundred and sixty-four years ago.

TWO ROMAN STONE COFFINS were also found in March, 1813, in a field without Bootham Bar, and are now placed in the Cathedral, and may be seen along with the other curiosities. They are made of thick grit, and of an uncommon large size, with arched lids in the form of our house roofs, sloping on each side. The skeletons and teeth were in a perfect state. One side of each coffin is slightly carved and pannelled, the other quite plain. The pannelled sides were placed inwards facing each other in the ground, and the tops of the lids have small uniform projections on the North side, but are hewn flat on the South. The field wherein they were discovered is nearly opposite to Burton Stone, in which neighbourhood was situated the principal burial place of the Romans who formerly inhabited this City. In Drake's Antiquities of York, Bootham Bar is mentioned as being the gate which led to some grand depository of their dead near Clifton Fields.

A singularly beautiful ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT, the first of the kind ever found at York, has likewise been recently discovered, (March 1814) adjoining the rampart within Micklegate Bar, supposed to have been the ground-work of a General's tent, and of which a large and accurate coloured view is now engraving by the ingenious Mr. Fowler, of Winterton. Unfortunately only a part of the Pavement could be preserved, and this has been enclosed and may at any time be seen on applying to the Owner of the Premises at the Public-House

near the Bar. History relates, that it was customary with the Romans, on a march, or when encamped, to be accompanied with a man who was stiled *Tesserarius*, or Checquerman, from carrying a sack with *Tesserae*, or checquered dies of coloured stones, with which he paved or inlaid the platform where the Commander in Chief thought proper to pitch his tent.—v. *Archæologia*.



The ENTRANCE BARS to the CITY, with the POSTERNS.

MICKLEGATE BAR.—This entrance from the South-west is particularly distinguished by the antiquity of some parts of its structure, and superior dignity of the whole. Drake expresses his surprise that former antiquarians had not taken notice of the chief arch by the port-cullis, which he, from its being built of milnstone grit, and a true segment of a circle, always considered as Roman: in this opinion he was confirmed by Lord Burlington, who likewise assured him it was of the Tuscan order.* It supports a massy pile of Gothic turrets, embattled, and adorned with figures. This superstructure, it is most probable, has been renewed upon the original foundation, and

* Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F. R. S. and F. A. S. addressed a letter to the President of the Antiquarian Society, (See *Archæologia*, vol. 6, p. 104) wherein he expressed his reasons for differing in opinion with Mr. Drake and Lord Burlington respecting the Roman antiquity of the arch.

is generally supposed to have been built about the time of Edward III. On the front are the Royal Arms, with the fleur de lys, surmounted by a helmet, on which is placed a lion; on each side are two small shields with the City Arms emblazoned. When Richard Duke of York was slain at the battle of Wakefield, A. D. 1460, in the reign of Henry VI. his head, which had boldly aspired to a golden diadem, was put on the top of this Bar, placed on a long pole, and crowned with paper in derision. To this Shakespear alludes in the Play of Henry VI. where Queen Margaret exclaims, "Off with his head, and set in on York Gates; so York may overlook the town of York." The head of his second son, the young Earl of Rutland, only 17 years old, together with those of the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Richard Limbric, Ralph Stanley, &c. were fixed on the Bar at the same time.

BOOTHAM BAR.—This Bar is the entrance to the City from the North-west, situated a short distance from the Roman Tower on the Manor Shore. On the front are two shields with the City Arms; and above them is a shield within the Garter, but much defaced. This structure is very ancient, being almost wholly built of grit or Roman materials, though no part of it is of Roman workmanship. A crowned statue of one of our Kings decorates the front niche facing the City.

MONK BAR is on the North-east, leading to Scarborough. Its appearance accords in point of anti-

quity to that of Bootham and Walmgate, all of them probably erected about the reign of Edward III. On the front are the Royal Arms, &c. and the battlements are ornamented with small figures, apparently in the attitude of hurling stones.

WALMGATE BAR.—This is the chief entrance from the Hull road, on the South-east. On the front the Visitor will observe the Royal Arms again, as used by Henry V. and also the City Arms. All of these Bars (except Micklegate) are distinguished with the port-cullis to each yet remaining, and the ornaments on the turrets, &c. bear evident marks of the fury of the siege during the rebellion in the reign of Charles the First. Great part of the Barbicans, &c. of Micklegate and Walmgate, have also been lately taken down, much to the disparagement of their ancient noble appearance, and without any apparent necessity for such a mutilation.

The Walls and Bars, together with the five following Posterns; viz. North-street, Layerthorpe, (at the foot of old Foss Bridge, near Peaseholm-Green) Fishergate, Castlegate, and Skeldergate, encircle the whole City, which is nearly two miles and three quarters in circumference. The latter Postern was totally removed in 1808. Layerthorpe Postern was formerly defended by a port-cullis like the Bars. In the reign of Henry the First, these Gates and Posterns were ordered to be closed at nine o'clock, and opened at four in the morning; and four men (selected out of the different Wards) kept watch at each every night, for the safeguard of the City.

OUSE-BRIDGE.

Some part of Ouse-Bridge is of very ancient date; generally thought to have been erected in the time of Archbishop Walter Grey about 1235.

In 1564, a prodigious flood, occasioned by a sudden thaw after great frost and snow, drove down two arches of this bridge, by which 12 houses were destroyed, and many lives lost. It continued unrepaired for some time, till a proper sum could be raised, when it was rebuilt on the scite of the old one in the manner it now appears. It consists of five pointed arches. The centre one was formerly considered the largest in Europe, excepting the Rialto at Venice. Owing to the precarious state of this noble Bridge, it has been deemed necessary to apply to Parliament for leave to take it down and erect a new one, and preparations are now going on for that purpose. That fine specimen of the early English or Norman style, St. William's Chapel, which stood on the west side of the Bridge, has already fallen a sacrifice to the imperious call of necessity, and is entirely demolished. The admirers of antiquity will, however, be highly gratified to learn that correct delineations of the Chapel and Bridge are preserved in the "FRAGMENTA VETUSTA, of York," drawn and etched by Mr. Halfpenny, the ingenious artist of the representations of the "GOTHIC

ORNAMENTS" in the Cathedral. The Foundation Stone of the intended new Bridge was laid by the Lord Mayor, on the 10th of December, 1810, and the different and latest current coins of the present King deposited in a cavity therein, together with a medal struck in commemoration of his Majesty having entered into the 51st year of his reign; these were placed in a glass case, and covered by a brass plate, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

"The first Stone of this Bridge was laid December 10th, in the year 1810, and in the fifty-first year of the reign of George the Third, by the Right Hon. George Peacock, Lord Mayor. Peter Atkinson, Architect."

The Bridge, we understand, will consist of three elliptical arches, the central one of seventy-five feet, and the side arches of sixty-five feet each, and the width forty-four feet, leaving a clear space within the battlements of forty-one feet; twenty-seven feet of which are intended for the carriage-road, and seven on each side for the foot passengers. The streets leading to the Bridge are to be considerably raised and made a corresponding width. From the drawings exhibited to the public, and presented to the Corporation on the day the foundation stone was laid, we are persuaded the structure will do infinite credit to the architect by whom it was designed.

FOSS BRIDGE.

The old Bridge over the river Foss (built in the reign of Henry IV. about 1406) is wholly removed, and a very handsome new structure erected in its place, by the same Architect employed for the Ouse Bridge. It consists of one elliptical arch of thirty-five feet, and the entire width thirty-eight feet, leaving a clear space within the battlement of thirty-five feet. The Foundation Stone was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor, on the 4th of June, 1811.

THE CHURCHES.

Of 45 Parish Churches formerly existing in York, there are at present only 23 remaining, many of them adorned with lofty steeples, curiously painted windows, &c. worthy of attention.

The following list of them, with their situation, may be found useful:—

All Saints, or Allhallows, in the Pavement.

All Saints, in North-street.

Christ Church, in the Hay Market.

St. Cuthbert, Layerthorp Postern.

St. Crux, in the Shambles.

St. Denys, Walmgate.

St. Helen, in the Square.

St. John, end of Ousebridge.

St. Lawrence, out of Walmgate Bar.

St. Martin le Grand, Coney-street.
 St. Michael le Belfrey, High Petergate.
 St. Michael, Spurriergate.
 St. Mary, Castlegate.
 St. Martin cum Gregory, Micklegate.
 St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder.
 St. Mary, Bishophill the Younger.
 St. Maurice, out of Monk Bar.
 St. Margaret, Walmgate.
 St. Olave, Marygate.
 St. Saviour, St. Saviourgate.
 St. Sampson, near Thursday Market.
 Trinity, Goodramgate.
 Trinity, Micklegate.

Of these, the Saxon Porch at St. MARGARET's merits particular notice. Drake says it was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas without Walmgate Bar, which was quite ruined in the siege of York, 1644. Indeed the appearance of the rest of the Church sufficiently denotes the much greater antiquity of its Porch. It is not only the most curious, but the richest performance of the kind left amongst us, those at Glastonbury, Malmesbury, and Dunstable not excepted. The arch is circular, curiously adorned with the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and representations of the twelve months alternately; royal heads, masques, birds, &c. and displays a fine specimen of that device which became common just before the Saxon style was abandoned, viz. a carving round the heads of arches, like trellis placed in broad

fozenges, and considerably projecting. The finish of the design externally is a pediment with a crucifix on the top. It is much to be regretted that this relic is not guarded by an iron railing, to preserve it from the injuries of children, &c. to which it is continually exposed.*

ST. DENYS is also a very ancient structure. The principal porch or entrance ornamented with curious figures, zigzag mouldings, &c. and in a better state of preservation than St. Margaret's.

The entrance to ST. LAWRENCE displays a curious specimen of the Saxon moulding, and was only lately restored to public view, having for a great number of years been entirely concealed by the cumbrous projection of an unsightly porch. In the east window of this church is a large armorial bearing, painted by Giles, with the motto, "*C'est la seul vertu qui donne la Noblesse.*"

The Rectory, or Parochial Church of St. MICHAEL-LE-BELFREY, next the Cathedral, is appendant to the revenues of the Dean and Chapter, and was rebuilt in 1535. It is the largest and most uniform Church in York, supported within by handsome light pillars of Gothic architecture, and was ten years in building. The outside is about to be restored.

* In Carter's "*Specimens of Ancient Architecture*," there is a minute description of this Porch, by the late celebrated Antiquary, Mr. Gough, vol. 2, p. 31.

with new stone facing, &c. which, when finished, will render its appearance extremely neat and ornamental. The altar-piece is composed of four pillars of the Corinthian order, with the Entablature, Arms of England, &c. all of oak. There is a tomb on the South side of the altar, with whole length statues of Robert and Priscilla Squire, large as life, executed in white marble. In the centre of the West-end is placed a fine-toned organ, and on each side of it are spacious lofts, erected for the convenience of the public. Behind these are seats for the charity boys and girls, from the blue-coat and grey-coat schools, who attend divine service here every Sunday.* It is to be observed, that St. Michael-le-Belfrey was the first Parish Church in the City in which an Organ was erected, and was also formerly adorned with several banners and achievements of arms belonging to distinguished families, whose ancestors have been buried here.

The Church of ALL SAINTS in the Pavement has a beautiful Gothic steeple, in which, according to tradition, a large lamp was formerly suspended, and

* These children attend also on Good Friday annually, on which day a Sermon is preached for their benefit in the afternoon service, and donations collected whilst the children are raising their grateful voices (accompanied by the organ and choristers from the Cathedral) in an appropriate anthem composed for the occasion. The scene is strongly impressive, and never fails to draw a numerous congregation to the relief of these truly interesting "Children of Charity."

lighted up in the night, as a mark for travellers in their passage over the once-immense Forest of Galtres, North of York. The hook and pulley, used for this benevolent purpose, are still remaining. St. MARY's in Castlegate, is remarked for the symmetry of its lofty pyramidical spire, and St. OLAVE, as being built out of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey adjoining.

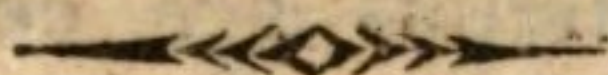
In the Beddern is a Chapel of great antiquity, at present in a very neglected state; however its painted windows, displaying a variety of fine historical tracery, are still in good order. It was founded in 1348, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Catherine.

The Cloisters of St. Leonard's and St. Peter's Hospitals are esteemed the most perfect specimens of early Norman architecture of any yet remaining in the City. They were founded about the years 1086, 1100, by William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, his son, and are situated in the Mint-Yard, near to Etridge's Hotel. Both of them are now occupied as wine vaults. The old statue of St. Leonard, in the first cloister, merits attention, as being nearly in a perfect state, recumbent in a chair, with drapery over the shoulders, and the head with tonsure as a Monk. The pillars in this cloister are long octagons with small abacus or capital; those in St. Peter's are short and round, with the large abacus.

LITTLE ST. PETER's, near YORK.

The admirer of early English Architecture will be gratified with viewing the Parish Church of LITTLE ST. PETER, at Skelton, a village situated three miles from York, near the great North road. It was probably built in the time of Archbishop Walter de Grey, founder of the south transept of the cross aisle in York Cathedral, about 1227; being of the same materials and workmanship, and displaying a profusion of DOG TOOTH, and NAIL HEAD moulding. The south entrance porch is raised on several slender columns, with a flowery base and capital, from which spring the different mouldings, forming a pointed arch. On the top of its triangular pediment is placed a small cross finial. The east end has a very neat appearance; it contains five windows, long, narrow, and of sharp pointed or lancet shape, with indented mouldings, and small shafts on each side: over these, in the centre, is a kind of oval window, formed from two arches intersecting each other, and moulded in the same manner. The west end contains three windows with pointed arches, and a circular window above, all ornamented with the DOG TOOTH. Cross finials decorate the top of the roof at each end. The Church is strengthened by external buttresses, and has an open belfrey placed nearly on the centre of the roof, in which is a quatrefoil singularly displayed. Internally the arches and windows are moulded in the same indented manner as the outside. The whole

Church appears in excellent preservation, and is intended to be surrounded with a neat wall and railing. The dimensions are in length 44 feet, and in breadth 33 feet. The roof is at present greatly disfigured with the *modern Belfrey*, which has the appearance of a dove-cote. It is to be hoped that this Belfrey will be removed, and the Bells suffered to resume their original position.



YORK CASTLE and COUNTY-HALL.

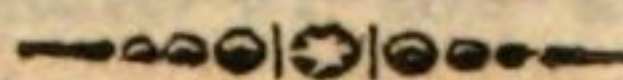
These grand buildings are situated near the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss. The area within the Castle walls is 1100 yards in circumference, in which all debtors confined in the Castle are allowed to walk. The ancient towers of the old Castle, founded here by William the Conqueror, (which after it was dismantled of its garrison became a County Prison for felons, debtors, &c.) being by age rendered very ruinous, and a miserable Gaol, were wholly taken down, and the present noble structure erected in 1701. In the right wing is a prison for debtors, which reflects honour on the county. It is ascended to by a large flight of stone steps; on the first floor are eleven rooms, 16 feet square and near 12 high. Above these is the same number of rooms, one or two of which are assigned for common side debtors. On the ground floor the Governor's apartments are situated. In the left wing is a handsome

convenient chapel, ascended to by a flight of steps uniform with the right wing, and ornamented with neat suitable furniture. The felons court-yard and cells are placed between these wings, and descended to by five steps. The day-room for men is 26 feet by 8. The cells in general are about seven feet and a half by six and a half, and eight and a half high. Behind these are six solitary cells, seldom made use of. The women felons are confined in the New Buildings, opposite the County-Hall. They have two court-yards, and a day and night room.

The BASILICA, or COUNTY-HALL, stands on the west side of the area, and was erected in 1777, of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth. In the south end of it is the Court for trial of Prisoners, and at the north end the Court of Nisi Prius. Each of these is 30 feet diameter, covered with a dome 40 feet in height, elegantly ornamented, and supported by 12 Corinthian columns. Adjoining are handsome rooms for the use of the Grand and Petit Juries, the Council, &c. In the room appropriated to the Grand Jury is a MS. list of the names of all the High Sheriffs for the County, in succession from William the Conqueror to the present time, with the year each served the office. Nearly behind this room, the New Drop or Place of Execution is situated. The entrance to the Hall is by a portico of six columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the Royal Arms, an elegant full-length figure of Justice, &c.

The opposite building on the east was erected in 1780, in order to remedy many defects observed by the Magistrates in the old Gaol. It contains apartments for the Clerk of Assize, County Records, &c. There are also distinct hospital rooms for men and women; and since the year 1803, thirty cells, two bath-rooms, seven day-rooms, and an indictment office have been added; likewise three additional spacious flagged court-yards, with a walk for the sick upon the top of the south-east wing, ornamented with iron railing. The architect employed was Mr. Peter Atkinson of York. The whole extends in length 150 feet, its front adorned with an elegant colonnade similar to the Court of Justice. Great improvements, generally throughout the Castle, have also lately taken place, reflecting much honour upon the liberality of the county.

The extent of the City's liberties are within 77 feet of the Castle-Gate, distinguished by the City Arms placed in the wall on each side.* Here the Sheriffs for the City are in waiting to receive the Judges of Assize, and conduct them to the Guild-Hall.



MANSION-HOUSE.

The Mansion-House is an elegant building, erected in 1725, as a suitable residence for the Chief Ma-

* The ancient draw-bridge was formerly situated exactly where these Arms are now placed, and the waters of the Foss drawn in a deep moat under it.

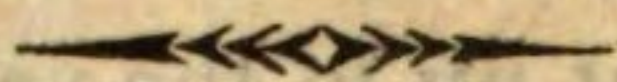
gistrate of the City. The front has a rustic basement, which supports an Ionic order with a pediment, wherein are displayed the City Arms; and the interior constructed on a handsome and convenient plan, adorned with rich plate, furniture, &c. which succeed to the possession and use of each Mayor for the year. The State-Room, where the Lord Mayor entertains the Corporation, is 49 feet 6 inches in length, and 27 feet 9 inches in breadth. Several excellent pictures are placed in it, among which appear the following:—An elegant whole-length portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, splendidly habited in robes of the order of the Garter, painted by Hoppner, and most graciously presented to the Corporation by his Royal Highness in 1811;* a whole-length portrait of his Majesty William III.; George II.; Marquis of Rockingham, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Bingley, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1707; and Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. who served the same office in 1787 and 1798, painted by Hoppner at the expence of the Corporation. The Royal Arms and those of the City are fancifully carved and ornamented over the fire-places.

* Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, resided here in August, 1789, during the whole of the race-week, and Prince William of Gloucester in 1795, for near two months.

The GUILD-HALL & COUNCIL-CHAMBER.

The GUILD-HALL is situated behind the Mansion-House, and is thought to be one of the finest Gothic rooms in the kingdom. It was built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, in 1446. The inside is 96 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and to the centre of the roof 29 feet and 6 inches. The roof is curiously ornamented with several grotesque figures and heads, the Royal Arms as used by King Henry V. and is supported by ten octagon pillars of oak placed on stone bases, 21 feet 9 inches high, and 5 feet 9 inches in circumference. At the end of the Hall are the Law Courts, with rooms adjoining for the Grand and Petit Juries, one of which is called the Inner Room, where the Lord Mayor attends on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to administer justice. In this room is placed the musquetry of the City, for equipping four companies of 70 men each. The Court of the Lord President of the North was formerly held in this Hall, during his residence at the Manor. The windows contain some fine specimens of the art of painting on glass. One of these representing *Justice in a Triumphant Car*, was put up in the year 1754, and was a gift from the artist, Mr. Peckitt, to the Corporation, for which he was presented with the Freedom of the City. The window over the Lord Mayor's Court is adorned with the City Arms, Sword, Mace, and Cap of Maintenance, surrounded with emblematic

dévotes and two figures of Justice and Mercy on each side; the former has the motto, "Cuique suum," and the latter, "Miseris succurro." Above the arch at the entrance into the Hall is placed a full-length statue of George II. large as life. Adjoining the Guild-Hall, a NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER, (formerly held in St. William's Chapel, now demolished, upon Ouse-Bridge) has been lately erected, which consists of two distinct apartments. The upper room is for the use of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, City Council, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Gentlemen of the Twenty-four, and the lower room is appropriated to the Common Council. These handsome apartments exhibit a uniform style of neatness, much to the credit of those employed in their construction. The groined ceiling, and the spirited workmanship displayed in imitation of ancient carving, in the State-Chair, which is composed of oak, together with the richly-coloured glass in the windows, containing the armorial bearings of the City, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, City Council, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Town Clerk, afford a striking proof of the skilful manner in which these several kinds of ornaments may even now be executed.



GOVERNMENT of the CITY.

YORK is governed by a Lord Mayor, a Recorder, two City Council, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, seventy-two Common-Councilmen, and six Chamberlains. Besides these are a number of Citizens, who

having passed the office of Sheriff, become part of the Privy-Council, and with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, compose the Upper House. They are called the *Twenty-four*, though they may be more or less than that number.

The LORD MAYOR is chosen annually from the number of Aldermen who have not been twice Mayor, or borne that office within six years, and are thought to be every way qualified to undertake the duty. The office ceases annually on the 3d of February. The Mayor of York assumes the title of *Lord* in all writing or speaking to him; this honour was bestowed on him by Richard II. Persons, of what quality soever, living or residing within his jurisdiction, must obey his mandate or summons on any complaint exhibited against them. The Judge of Assize sits on his right-hand in the courts of justice, himself keeping the chair; neither does he drop the ensigns of his authority to any but the King himself, or the presumptive heir to the crown. At the sessions of peace he is supreme, being always a justice of the peace and one of the quorum. In council he has a casting voice; and in full senate no law nor act can be made without his concurrence.*

The RECORDER is, by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace and of the quorum. He sits at the

* The annual salary attached to this High Office, was in 1681 £50, in 1776 £500, and at present the amount is fixed at £840.

Lord Mayor's right-hand as an assistant to him and the bench, and is chosen by the whole Corporation, but must be approved of by his Majesty before he can enter on his office. Besides the Recorder, there are two other Council assigned the Lord Mayor, called the *City Council*, who are also, in virtue of their office, justices of the peace and of the quorum.

The ALDERMEN are generally chosen from that class of Citizens who have fined for, or served the office of Sheriff: the fine for exemption from this office is usually 515l. but when a Citizen is chosen Alderman, and refuses to stand, he is fined at the discretion of the court.

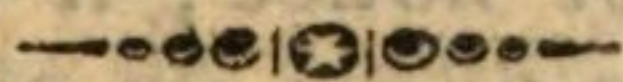
The SHERIFFS are chosen annually on the 21st of September. They have a double function, ministerial and judicial. By the first they execute all processes and precepts of the courts of law, and make returns of the same; and by the next they have authority to hold several courts of a distinct nature. They collect all public profits, customs, and taxes of the City and County of the same, and have the charge of all prisoners for debt and misdemeanors. They view and inspect all weights, measures, &c. visit the markets, ride the fairs, and are answerable to the King's Exchequer for all issues and profits arising from the office. The usual fine for exemption is 105l.

The last, though not least in authority, are a body of men called the COMMON COUNCIL of the City,

in number 72. They are chosen out of the four Wards, viz. Micklegate Ward, Bootham Ward, Monk Ward, and Walmgate Ward. There are 18 in each Ward, whose senior presides in his own, but have a foreman or speaker for the whole, who is elected annually. They represent the whole Commonalty of the City.

The CHAMBERLAINS were formerly twelve, ten, or eight in number; but for several years past their number has been no more than six.

The TOWN-CLERK is elected in the same manner as the Recorder, and must, like him, have the approbation of the King before he enters on his office, which is of great trust, as well as profit, in the gift of the Corporation.

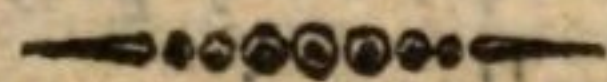


ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, in BLAKE-STREET.

This extensive building was erected by subscription, in shares of 25 l. and 50 l. each, in 1730. It was designed by the celebrated Lord Burlington, and the foundation stone, a part of which may be seen in the cellar on the right-hand of the portico, bears a plate with a suitable inscription in Latin, to his memory. The portico in front is raised upon columns of stone, with a door and staircase on each side, leading to the top of the leads, or down into the cellars, which are neatly arched, and

have large fire-places. The Vestibule or Entrance Room is 32 feet long, 21 broad, and 21 high. The Grand Assembly-Room is an antique Egyptian Hall, from a design of the celebrated Palladio, 112 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 40 in height. This room consists of two orders, viz. the lower part, with 44 columns and capitals, on which the wall above is carried up, and an elegant cornice, complete the Corinthian order. The upper part is after the composite, richly decorated with festoons, in imitation of acorns and oak leaves, likewise a beautiful cornice, curiously enriched with carving. Between the pilasters in the upper part, are the windows that light the whole. From the ceiling are suspended 13 large lustres of crown glass, each holding 18 wax candles, but the centre one is so brilliantly cut as to be more particularly deserving of notice; it was the gift of Lord Burlington. The chief entrance is at the east end. Upon the right-hand is the smaller Assembly-Room used in common, 66 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in height; the ceiling of which is adorned with curious fret-work, from the antique. During the winter season there are five Subscription Concerts, which usually commence in January, and also four Benefit Concerts; with a Card Assembly on Monday nights. Subscription Tickets, transferable, 1 l. 1 s. each. Nightly Tickets to Non-subscribers, 5 s. each. In the Spring Assize Week the Rooms are open for a Concert and Ball on the Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 5 s. each. At the Races are Balls only.

Mr. ERSKINE has the management and direction of the whole.

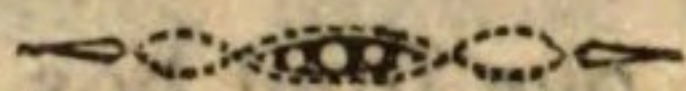


The THEATRE-ROYAL

Is at the upper end of Blake-street, and was erected in 1769 by Mr. Baker, and a patent procured for it by his successor, the late Tate Wilkinson, Esq. It is fitted up in a very neat uniform style, capable of containing a numerous audience. There are two tiers of side boxes, one front box, a pit, two front galleries, and two side galleries. Over the front box are placed the Royal Arms with supporters, and the stage boxes, manager's boxes, stage doors, &c. are tastefully ornamented with plain gilt mouldings. The length of the stage, from the lamps upwards, is 37 feet; in breadth, from the opening of the curtain, 18 feet 6 inches, or from wall to wall 42 feet; and in height from the pit floor to the ceiling 34 feet. Several judicious alterations have lately taken place in the interior, which is handsomely coloured, and the seats covered with dark green cloth; the Theatre is also lighted up with wax candles placed in glass chandeliers of a novel form, and brilliant appearance. The scenery, dresses, &c. are various, and in general superb; and with respect to the performers, it may be interesting to observe, that the majority of those whose theatrical talents entitled them to be transplanted to the more highly cultivated field of the London Theatres,

first blossomed on this soil, and here in a great measure matured their abilities.—Admission to the lower boxes, 4s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; first gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s.; except in the public weeks, when the prices are varied.

The company perform at York from February to the end of May, and during the Assize and Race Weeks: the whole under the direction of Mr. FITZGERALD, the present Manager, and late Acting Manager of the Theatre-Royal, Norwich.



The LUNATIC ASYLUM

Is situated without Bootham Bar, on the north-east side. It was first established in the year 1777, by general subscription, and has since been considerably enlarged with additional apartments, out-offices, &c. &c. It extends in length 132 feet, in depth 52, and in height consists of three stories. Of these the lowest is a Rustic, from which four Doric columns are carried up to the general entablature, and sustain a pediment in the centre of the front. The ends of the front are finished as pavillions, and have a projection equal to that of the central columns before mentioned. Over the centre of the building rises a cylindrical bell-tower, surrounded with columns, and finished with a small cupola and vane. In the year 1800, a large wing was added to the main building, serving the double purpose of affording accommodation to a greater number of

lunatics, and of keeping the different classes of patients distinct from each other. The internal structure is handsome and well contrived, and furnished with every accommodation which can tend to promote the cleanliness, comfort, and security of the patients. The whole edifice is surrounded with spacious gardens and airing grounds, which are divided into distinct compartments, for the purpose of separating the patients. This important establishment has for its object the cure and relief of insane persons from every part of England, and in every class of society. The patients are admitted on being provided with a proper certificate of their insanity, and on paying a weekly sum for their maintenance, proportioned to their circumstances. The general utility of the institution has long been felt by the public at large, and the great moderation of the expences incurred, has rendered it of more particular advantage to persons in slender circumstances, and in the middle ranks of society.

Dr. BEST is the attending Physician, and was elected to that office on the 19th of July, 1809, as successor to the late highly-esteemed Dr. HUNTER.*

Printed Rules and Regulations may be had on applying to the Steward, at the Lodge.

* This Gentleman was chief promoter of the Institution, and practised at York near half a century, with eminent credit and reputation. He was Author and Annotator of several works of great merit, particularly "Evelyn's Silva," 2 vol. 4to, "Georgical Essays," 6 vol. 8vo, &c. &c. and died on the 7th of May, 1809, in his 80th year.

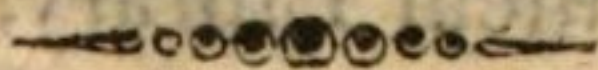
The RETREAT.

Besides the Lunatic Asylum, there is another institution in the vicinity of York for the same class of patients, belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. It was opened in the year 1796, for the reception of insane patients, of that profession, in this kingdom. The building consists of a centre and four wings. It is situated nearly a mile from the City, on the road to Heslington, and is built on an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect in all directions. Both the situation and building are calculated to dispel the gloom, and promote the health of the patients. The house accommodates nearly 60, besides the superintendants and servants. The medical department is under the care of a Physician of York, who is chosen by a monthly committee, to which the direction of the institution is entrusted. Besides this committee, there is a quarterly and an annual meeting of directors and subscribers, to which the committee reports its proceedings. This institution embraces all classes of patients, who pay according to their ability. Neither the physician nor the internal managers receive any fees, all of them having fixed annual salaries; as it is the intention of the directors to prevent, as much as possible, all improper partiality to the objects of their care. In the construction, as well as the situation of this building, the feelings of its unhappy inhabitants have been particularly con-

sulted, and every thing that is gloomy or coercive has been, as much as possible, avoided. The general management has already attracted the attention of many persons interested in the subject of insanity, and several writers have noticed the treatment of the patients with marked approbation.*

A Poetess of our own City (Charlotte Richardson) has panegyricized this institution in an Ode, entitled "*The Retreat*," of which the following is the last stanza :

"For lo! to calm the tumult of the breast,
Which madness had too long possess'd;
To chase away the Fiend, Despair;
To clear the brow of gloomy care;
Bid pensive Melancholy cease to mourn;
Calm Reason re-assume her seat;
Each intellectual power return;
Heaven bade this structure rise, and call'd it the RETREAT."



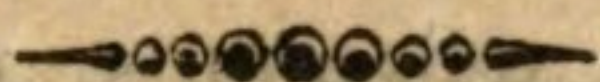
COUNTY HOSPITAL, or PUBLIC INFIRMARY.

This spacious building is situated out of Monk Bar, north-east of the City. It was first instituted in 1740, by a legacy of 500*l.* bequeathed by Lady Hastings, for the relief of the diseased poor in the County of York, and since raised and supported by

* Mr. Samuel Tuke has lately published a very interesting Memoir and Description of "*THE RETREAT*," with Plans and View, in 8vo, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

the benefactions, or annual contributions of the humane. It was for many years the only institution of that nature North of Trent, and in its infancy had many difficulties to struggle with; but through the care and economy of its first patrons, those difficulties were soon overcome, and the extensive utility of the institution becoming obvious, quickly procured it many liberal donations. The front extends 75 feet in length, 90 feet in depth, and encloses a court of 26 feet 4 inches by 35 feet. The whole consists of three floors; the first of which is appropriated to the requisite offices; the second is divided into two large wards, one for male, the other for female patients, each containing 16 beds; and to these are annexed bed-rooms for the respective nurses: the third floor consists of two wards, one for men, the other for women, each containing 9 beds, and accommodations as before for the nurses. There is also a Public Medical Library, (established in January, 1810) for the improvement and diffusion of Medical and Surgical knowledge. This excellent charity is entirely dependant upon the benevolence of the public for its support. A donation of twenty-one pounds, or an annual contribution of two guineas, constitutes a governor, who is entitled to vote in a court by which all affairs relative to the house are regulated, and by whom trustees are chosen, whose concurrence, in a separate court, is necessary to give force to many resolutions of the governors. Benefactions and Subscriptions are received by Mr.

T. Brook, the Steward, Petergate, of whom printed Reports of the State of the Hospital may be had.



CITY DISPENSARY, and other CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There is likewise a Public City Dispensary, established in St. Andrewgate, for administering relief to the diseased poor. This institution is supported by annual contributions, and was generously set on foot in 1788, by the gentlemen of the faculty resident in York, who the more willingly engaged in the undertaking, from a full conviction of receiving the support of the inhabitants in the prosecution of such a laudable design.

It may here with propriety be noticed, that in charitable institutions the City of York is no where excelled; to the infant poor especially. The Central Diocesan Society for the education of the poor, the Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Charity Schools, in one of which 50 blue-coat boys, in the other 44 grey-coat girls, are fed, cloathed, taught, and apprenticed; together with a considerable number of Sunday Schools, Spinning Schools, &c. &c. which have been some time established on the most praise-worthy principles, are striking characteristics of the disposition of its inhabitants. Much valuable information on many of these excellent Charities may be derived from a perusal of Mrs. CAPPE's late publications on this subject,

YORK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,
 Lately built by subscription, on the scite of a number of old decayed tenements, opposite the Post-Office, in St. Helen's Square. The Foundation Stone bears the following inscription :

Nov. 4. A. R. 52 GEO. III.—A. D. 1811.

THE FIRST STONE OF THIS BUILDING

designed for

A PUBLIC LIBRARY,

was laid by

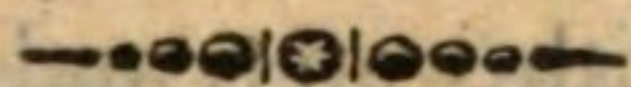
ANTHONY THORPE, ESQ.

PRESIDENT OF THE YORK BOOK SOCIETY.

P. ATKINSON, Architect.

The situation fixed upon is extremely convenient for such an institution, being in the centre of the City, near to the Guildhall, News-Rooms, Post-Office, and the principal Inns, and the building is planned on a handsome scale ; though it is to be observed, that the shelves or book-cases fitted up in the Library Room are not exactly suited to contain any very considerable number of volumes, an inconvenience which probably at some future time may point out the necessity of an alteration. A light oak gallery, something similar to that in the Cathedral Library, would, it is presumed, materially increase the utility, if not the beauty, of the room. This useful literary establishment, so highly creditable to the inhabitants and subscribers at large, was *first instituted* in 1794, and contains many valuable and well-selected publications. The members (which

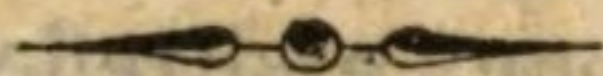
at present amount to upwards of three hundred) are admitted by ballot. The terms of admission are three guineas. The annual subscription is one guinea. The meetings of the members are held on the second Tuesday in every month, and the books are chosen by ballot, each member having the privilege of proposing any publication he may think proper. The Books are the joint property of the Subscribers. A Catalogue, with the Rules and Regulations of the Society, may be had on application to the Librarian, who attends every day, from ten o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening.



NEW CITY GAOL.

This structure is erected on an extensive scale, wholly built of stone, and reflects great honour on the public spirit and liberality of the City. It was begun in 1802, under the direction and plan of Mr. Peter Atkinson, Architect and City Steward, and completed in 1807. It adjoins the Old Baile, surrounded with a high brick wall, and being adorned with a cupola and vane at the top, forms a conspicuous ornamental appearance from various parts of the surrounding neighbourhood. In front is a large court-yard, where the debtors have the liberty of walking: their apartments are ascended to by a large flight of steps, with iron railing. On the ground floor are eight cells for men felons, with a day-room and spacious flagged court-yard attached, also eight

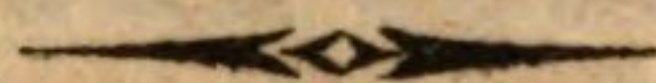
cells for women, with a similar day-room and courtyard. Five cells, two day-rooms, and a bath-room, are appropriated for prisoners confined as king's evidence, or for misdemeanors, &c. The second story contains eight large sleeping-rooms for debtors, with recesses for coals, provisions, &c. to each room. The gallery here is 170 feet long. The attic story has four more rooms for debtors upon the same plan as those below, with a proportionate gallery. The governor's residence is in the centre of the building, and has a large airy room used as a chapel, in which divine service is performed once a week. The prison is well supplied with water, and by means of proper drainage, &c. the situation is rendered extremely clean and wholesome.



NEW CITY HOUSE of CORRECTION.

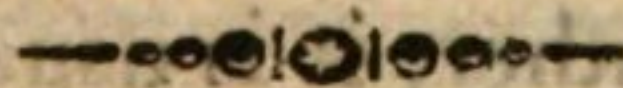
The Magistrates of the City and Ainsty having taken into their consideration the great inconvenience experienced at the old House of Correction in Peasholme-Green, came to a determination in the year 1811, to erect a more appropriate structure, upon a much larger scale, on Toft-Green, situated under the Walls, near Micklegate Bar. The design was entrusted to Mr. Peter Atkinson, the Architect above noticed, and in 1814 the building was completely finished. Those persons concerned in the management of similar establishments, will find the interior of this prison highly worthy of inspection. It ap-

appears well calculated to afford every proper convenience for such as are confined within its limits ; and with the Governor's house, chapel, lodge, bath, &c. is presumed to form an arrangement not inferior to any other design for the same purpose in the kingdom. The expence was defrayed by a joint assessment on the City and Ainsty, similar to the plan adopted for the new City Gaol.



The CATHOLIC CHAPEL

Was built in the year 1802. The design is of modern architecture, about 74 feet in length, 44 in breadth, and 30 in height. This beautiful Chapel is situated in Little Blake-street, and is much admired for the neatness of its style, elegance of its ornaments, and exactness of its proportions.



METHODIST CHAPEL, in NEW-STREET.

The first stone of this building was laid on the 1st of January, 1805, and the Chapel opened for public worship in September following. It is built of brick, with stone mouldings, &c. The front is octangular, and has a break in the centre, which terminates with a pediment, the whole forming a handsome elevation. The design is of the Doric order, executed from the plans of Mr. Rawstorne. The dimensions of the interior are as follow : — length 66 feet, breadth 54 feet, and in height

from the floor to the ceiling only 33, though originally intended to have been 35. This deviation from the plan, it is said, has been much regretted. The Chapel will contain upwards of two thousand people, and is so contrived, that the whole of the congregation may hear and see the preacher. Three regular Preachers are appointed to the duty.

The NEW WALK.

This is a fine gravelled terrace, made in 1733, extending near a mile in length, along the banks of the river Ouse, east of the bridge. It has a long avenue of lofty elm trees, whose spreading branches uniting almost to the centre, form a rich picturesque appearance, and occasion it to be a favourite promenade. In fine weather, it is usually resorted to by numerous groupes of gay and well-dressed pedestrians, which give an animation to the scene, rendering it peculiarly attractive and pleasing. A full regimental band, from the neighbouring barracks, is also frequently in attendance, for the amusement of the company. Garden-chairs are placed at convenient distances, and a public bath built, adjoining the spring well, commonly called "The Lady Well,"* about the middle of the avenue.

* The late Dr. White introduces the following observations in a small tract relating to the springs and waters of York:—

WHITE-LEAD MANUFACTORY.

Near to this Walk are the White-Lead Works, belonging to Messrs. Liddell & Co. founded in the year 1799, and carried on in a very extensive manner. The lead is exposed in small earthen pots to the vapours of warm vinegar, by which it is corroded into a kind of calx, and afterwards reduced to a beautiful white powder, called *Ceruss*. It is then dried by a powerful heat, and used in great quantities for painting in oil, being the only preparation of this pigment hitherto found fit for the purpose. A preparation of Red-Lead is also carried on in this manufactory.

FLINT-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

Messrs. Prince and Prest's Flint-Glass Manufactory is situated a little further on, close by the river

"Our springs are pretty generally saturated with selenites. One of them, however, is entirely free from it, being equally soft as our river water, and remarkably good, which is that of the *Lady-Well* upon the New-Walk. Our river water, except accidental foulness, is in every respect good. The Water-Works being situated above the City, the water is distributed to the inhabitants before it receives any filth from the common sewers, and other offensive sources. What accidental foulness, therefore, it is liable to receive, is only from the clay and earth brought down by floods, or washed off from the banks and pipes, in its passage, and which is effectually avoided by filtering it. The river water, therefore, when filtered through pure coarse sand, frequently renewed and washed, so as to be kept perfectly clean, is exceeding pure, bright, and limpid, and well adapted to every purpose in our diet, and oeconomy."

Foss. It was first established in 1797, and will afford ample gratification to the Visitor who may wish to examine its particular process. The glass is chiefly composed of fine Lynn sand, with a proportionate mixture of pearl ashes and red lead. This is put into moderate sized vessels, and exposed to a violent heat, till melted, and on cooling a little, it becomes a kind of hot paste, and may be worked and moulded into any shape. The ingenuity and expertness of the workmen in so moulding and shaping it into various forms, is highly amusing. The fire in the furnace is kept up with coals without intermission day and night, otherwise the pots contained in it for holding the melted metal, would soon crack and become useless. We believe there has been no establishment of this kind in York these hundred years back. Drake notices a Glass-House in his *Antiquities*, page 260, which was carried on for a short time in a lane near Mary-Gate, about the year 1700. The term flint is yet retained in most of these manufactories, although flints are never used; but the name was given to it from being originally made with *calcined flints*, before the use of white sand was understood: in Germany and some other places it is called *chrystal* instead of flint. The art of manufacturing glass into bottles and vessels in England, was first begun in 1557, and the finer sorts made in London at Crutched-Friars; but it did not arrive at any great perfection before the reign of William III. about 1690.

CAVALRY BARRACKS.

At a short distance hence, on the Fulford road, are the Cavalry Barracks, erected at the expence of 25,000l. in the year 1796; since which about 2000l. more have been laid out at different times in additional offices and improvements. These handsome buildings stand in an area of an oblong square, occupying 12 acres of ground, from wall to wall. They are constructed on a plan for containing 3 field officers, 5 captains, 9 subalterns and staff, 4 quarter-masters, 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 266 horses. The centre building for the officers' apartments is a plain neat structure, with the royal arms, supporters, &c. displayed in large size over the entrance, finely executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory in London. This *artificial stone* is a curious composition, having the peculiar property of resisting damp and frost, and consequently of retaining that sharpness in which it excels every kind of stone sculpture, and even equals marble. In the buildings on each side of the centre are apartments for the non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for horses underneath, and a riding-school, hospital, suttling-house, &c. adjoining.

The RACE-GROUND and GRAND-STAND.

The Race-Ground is about a mile distant, south of the City. It is a large plain or dead flat, commonly called Knavesmire, rendered admirably con-

venient for this fashionable diversion by building arches and draining where needful, and is universally allowed to be one of the best horse-courses in England. In the year 1754, the Grand-Stand was built by subscription. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms for the entertainment of company; above, on the second floor, is a handsome commodious room for the nobility and gentry to assemble in, with a ballustrade projection in front, upwards of 200 feet in length, and supported by a rustic arcade of 15 feet high, from which the spectators can command a fine prospect of the surrounding scenery. The roof of this room is leaded, and also fitted up with suitable accommodation for viewing the race. The Goal is a stone rotunda, erected near the Stand, for the convenience of those persons appointed to decide the order in which the horses pass. The annual meetings are in May and August, and occasional Parties for Tea, Balls, &c. assemble in the Great Room during the summer season.

York races were first established in the reign of Queen Ann, in 1709, and in 1715, the King's Gold Cup (since changed into one hundred guineas) was procured to be at York, where it has ever since continued, and is run for on the first day of August meeting. Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings, near the Marqué Tea Gardens, was for several years the place of trial, and in 1714 such a concourse of nobility and gentry assembled there to view the diversion,

that 156 carriages were one day counted upon the field. York and its neighbourhood have been long famous in the annals of sporting; for in Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1590, p. 589, there is mention made of an annual competition of horse racing, or as it is termed, "*Equorum decursus Solennis*, a solemn Horse-running," on the Forest of *Galtres*, near York, where the prize for the winning horse was a little golden bell, which was tied on his forehead, and he was then led about in triumph. From whence, probably, comes the old proverb, *to bear away the bell*.*



The ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

There were several Palaces formerly belonging to the See of York, of which that at Bishopthorpe is now the only Archiepiscopal residence in its possession. It is a very handsome edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ouse, about three miles south-east of the City. Archbishop Walter

* The celebrated race between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint, in modern times, has also contributed to the equestrian fame of York, no less than the *little Golden Bell* did in former days. This novel and extraordinary event took place on the last day of August Meeting, 1804, when upwards of 50,000 persons were present on the course!—A party of the 6th Light Dragoons attended the ground on horseback, and were unquestionably the cause of many lives being saved. Mrs. Thornton's horse, *Vingarillo*, unfortunately broke down, and in consequence lost the snatch.

Grey was the first founder, but it has since undergone many considerable improvements, and several additional rooms have been erected at the expense of the succeeding Archbishops. The principal front and vestibule, which are ascended to by a handsome flight of stone steps, exhibit the English pointed style of architecture, and have a beautiful appearance. The same order is observed in the gate-way and porter's lodge.* The chief apartments, drawing-room, audience-room, &c. are decorated with elegant furniture, large bronzed busts, &c. particularly an admirable likeness of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, the Marquis of Stafford, and Duchess of Beaufort, sister to the present Archbishop. In the drawing-room there is a large portrait of his Majesty George III. with Lord Harcourt in waiting, holding a cap of maintenance, painted by Benjamin West, Esq; President of the Royal Academy. The great dining-room, overlooking the river, is 47 feet by 26, and 15 in height, and is ornamented with a handsome chimney-piece of veined marble, supported by Doric columns, and over it is placed a picture of King George the First, copied by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The ceiling is executed in curious antique fret-work. Several fine portraits of the Archbishops are placed in this room, amongst which are distinguished a full-length of Archbp. Lamplugh, an excellent likeness of his present Grace, by William Owen, Esq; R. A.

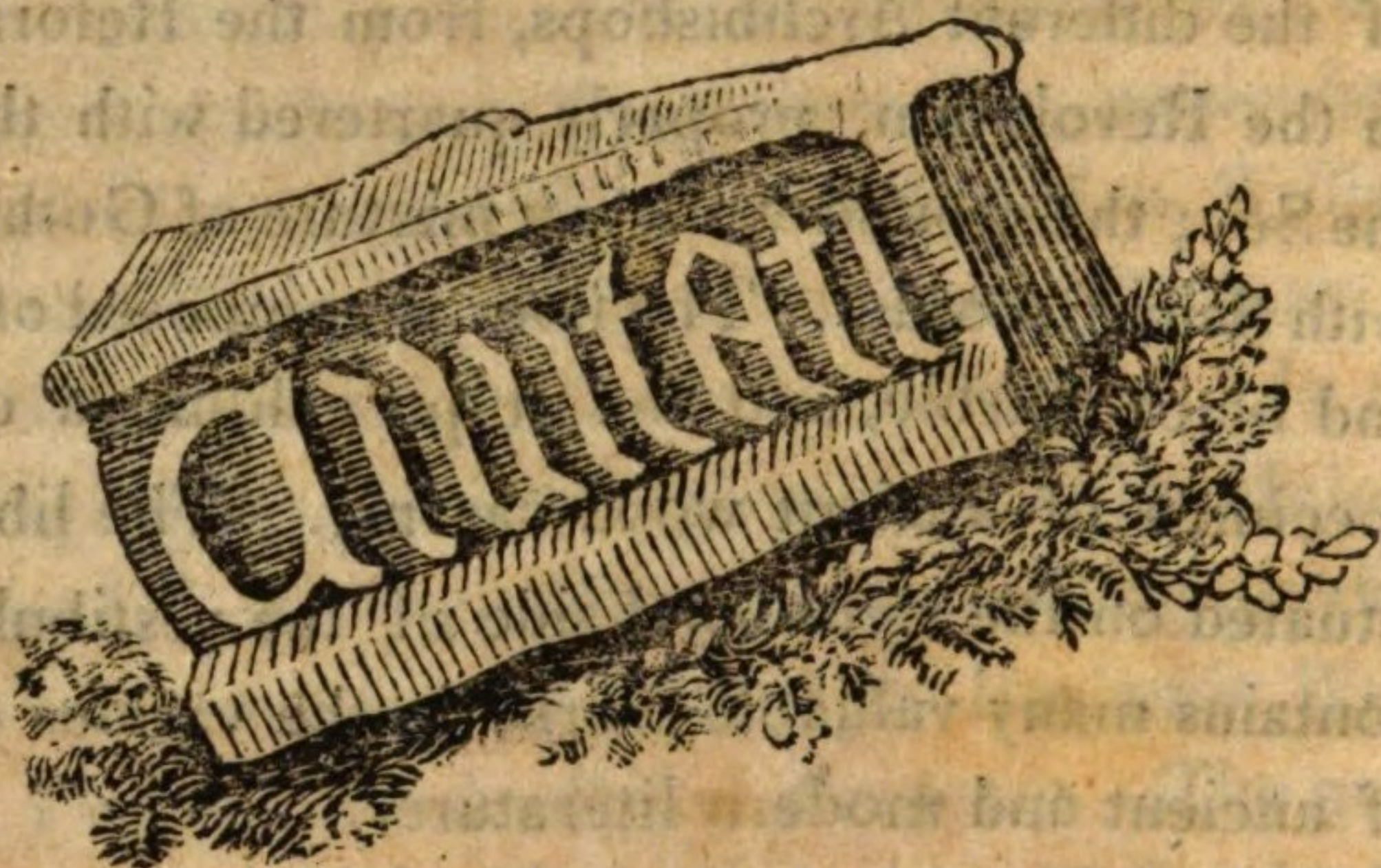
* Two accurate views are published of the Front and Gate-way, drawn and engraved by Rooker, price 8s. the pair.

and another of his venerable predecessor, Dr. Wm. Markham, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, when first appointed to the See. Adjoining the dining-room is the chapel, highly deserving of notice for its extreme neatness and appropriate ornaments. The windows are glazed with coloured glass, executed by the late Mr. Peckitt, whose ingenuity in this department has already been noticed. The altar window at the east end measures 75 feet square, and contains the arms of the different Archbishops, from the Reformation to the Revolution, properly quartered with those of the See; the ground-work is a mixture of Gothic fretwork with fleuren border. The floor is composed of white and black marble, and the pulpit exhibits a curious specimen of ancient wood carving. The library is situated on the right-hand side of the vestibule, and contains many valuable works in the various classes of ancient and modern literature.

In the Pleasure Grounds, contiguous to the Palace, which are laid out with great taste, and kept in excellent order, the Lime-Tree Walk is particularly admired for the singular appearance of its exuberant foliage, the trees intermixing their branches over head, and somewhat resembling the long vista of a cathedral.*

* Frequent Summer Parties are formed for visiting Bishopthorpe by water, in boats from the New-Walk and Lendall Ferries. The Palace, Pleasure Grounds, &c. may be seen on application to the Housekeeper and chief Gardener.

Having now brought this little descriptive Sketch of our ancient City to a conclusion, the Reader's indulgence is requested for any inaccuracy which may unavoidably have escaped notice, and which will be carefully corrected, when pointed out, in any future edition.



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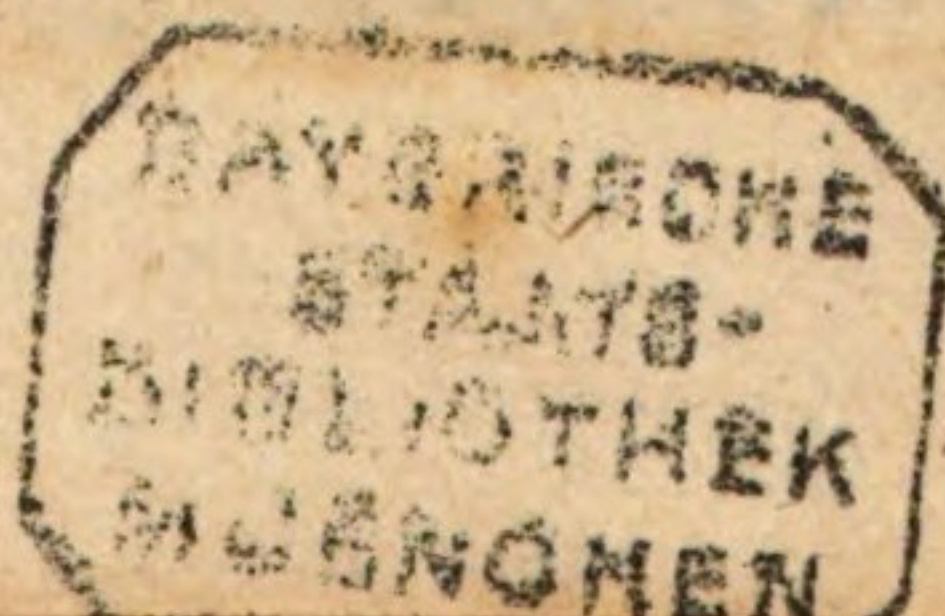
NEWS PAPERS.*YORK COURANT, (Monday) Printed and Published by Mr. CÆSAR*
*PEACOCK, in Coney-street.**YORK CHRONICLE, (Thursday) Printed and Published by*
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A Select TABLE of DISTANCES, in MILES,
From YORK,
TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES,

EXTRACTED FROM
THE MOST APPROVED ROAD BOOKS, &c.

ABERFORD .. 13	Birmingham 132	Castle Howard .. 13
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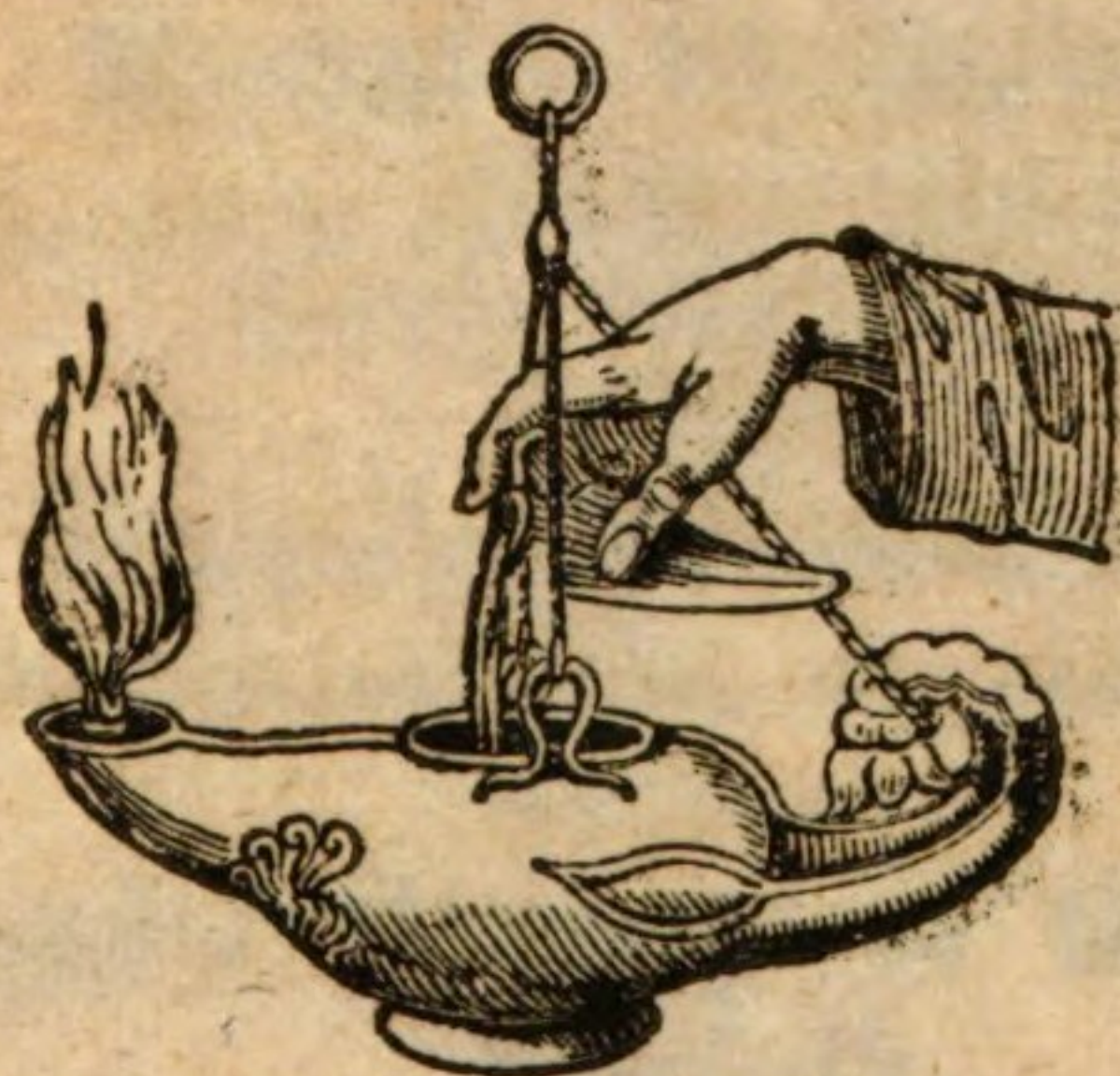
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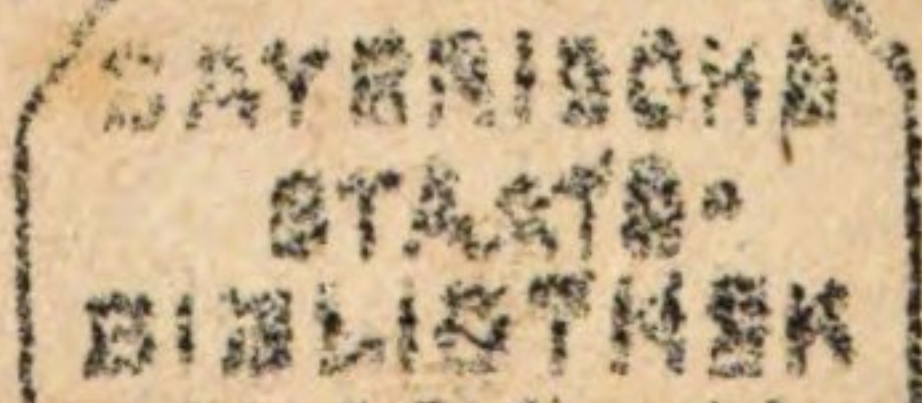
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